

John's Hospital employee says 32 AIDS cases have been handled in the Joplin area. An entire page is devoted to an in-depth look at the disease.



Tomorrow is Friday the 13th. How did the day acquire its infamous reputation?



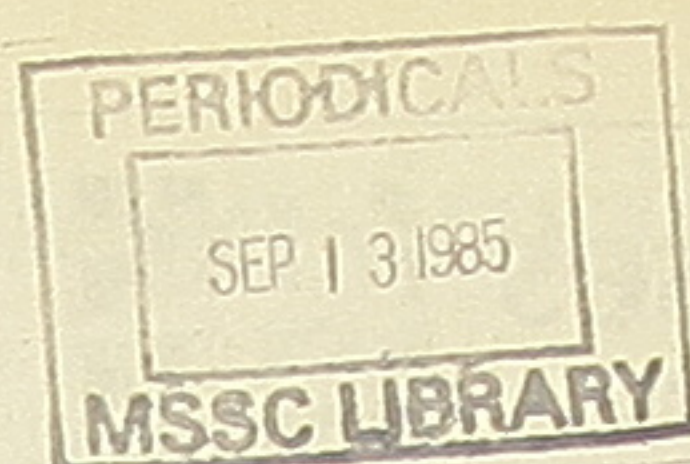
Master Painters of Haiti is on display in Spiva Art Center.



Soccer Lions battle SMS to 1-1 deadlock, despite playing shorthanded.

Students who plan to graduate in May 1986 must make application for graduation by Nov. 1. For more information, students should visit the registrar's office.

The Chart



Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, MO 64801-1595
Thursday, Sept. 12, 1985, Vol. 46, No. 2

College to study students' learning

This is the "year of the curriculum," according to College President Julio Leon.

Leon's main focus this year will be on redefining the meaning of higher education at Missouri Southern, and taking a good look at the outcomes of the learning process to see where changes should be made.

"We have to concentrate on the curriculum and the evaluation of learning," he said. "We've always evaluated teaching, but it's just like a coin, with teaching on one side and learning on the other. We've been concentrating on the wrong side of the coin too long, and it's time to evaluate learning on the part of the students."

As part of this outcomes evaluation, Leon is asking the faculty to "take a good look" at general education requirements to see how various departments are measuring up to standards in learning.

"We need to examine the whole process," he said. "The College has been served very well by the current general education program. It was developed when we became a four-year institution in a very sound and rational manner. We have not deviated from it at all."

The problem, Leon says, is that students and faculty have a tendency to think all 46 general education courses are to be taken in the first two years of a student's education. The final two years the students are concentrating on courses in their field of study, which may mean deviating from the basic learning processes of critical thinking, writing, and communicating.

"Our approach is too mechanistic," he said. "We concentrate too much on the process and not the outcome. It's like the general ed courses are hurdles the student must jump over to graduate. In those last two years, they may not be required to do a lot of writing or critical thinking. That's part of a broad liberal arts education—an important part."

Leon said every department can concentrate on critical thinking, writing, and communicating in all levels of classes. He said he hopes the departments will sit down and analyze what they are doing to move in that direction.

"How do we know a student is indeed the broad, educated person he wants to be? We don't know." As a result, Leon is suggesting the formation of a learner outcomes committee to research this area.

Leon is suggesting the committee review what general education is at Missouri Southern, and that it concentrate not on the process, but the outcomes of the learning environment at Missouri Southern.

Dr. Larry Martin, head of the mathematics department, is working with Leon on the committee and studying ways the College can assess outcomes.

Senate will meet Monday

Seneker sets agenda

First meeting of Missouri Southern's Faculty Senate for the 1985-86 academic year will be held at 3 p.m. Monday.

Basically an organizational meeting, the Senate will announce appointments to committees, elect a secretary, and hear from Senate committees which met during the summer.

Faculty Senate is comprised of 26 members in three categories: administrators, senators-at-large elected from the entire body of faculty, and members from each of the four schools. The Senate works in an advisory capacity.

"The Faculty Senate is a vehicle of communication between the faculty and the administration," said Don Seneker, director of the police academy and president of the Senate. "We have a responsibility to study and advise."

One of the responsibilities of the Senate is to study and make recommendations concerning any changes in course additions, deletions, and designation of course numbers to upper or lower division classes.

Much of the work of the Senate is done through committees which report to the entire body with recommendations to deal with the problem being studied. Although the Senate has no decision-making power, much of the research and fact-finding concerning any matters which concern the welfare of the College is done in Senate committees. Recommendations and suggestions are passed on to the administration.

All disciplines are represented in the Faculty Senate, and the number of representative members depends on the number of faculty employed at Southern.

"There is a tremendous wealth of knowledge and experience on campus," Seneker said. "This is a good way of tapping it."

One order of business planned for this year is a follow-up of work done by the faculty personnel committee concerning faculty grievances and a new procedure which has been recommended for presenting those grievances.

Anything which might concern the welfare and best interests of the College is also the business of the Faculty Senate.

"We try to assure quality," Seneker said.



Barbecue Meeting before the football season opener Saturday night, the Lionbackers held a barbecue near Taylor Hall. (Chart photo by Larry Larimore)

Reynolds project is top priority

Missouri's Coordinating Board for Higher Education made capital improvement recommendations for the state's colleges and universities at Friday's meeting. Missouri Southern's recommendation amounts to \$531,660.

These recommendations will be sent to the Governor and the legislature for further consideration. Missouri Southern sent the Coordinating Board a recommendation of \$4,630,610 for capital improvements for FY 1987. This figure included funds to renovate Reynolds Hall. In the CBHE recommendation breakdown, no money was recommended for new construction, which would have included the Reynolds Hall project at Missouri Southern.

The Board recommended a total of \$46.2 million for capital improvements in the state.

The Reynolds Hall project was at the top of the priority list for recommendations. Dr. Julio Leon, College president, said it "is doubtful" any construction will take place in FY 1987. The Board recommended most of the available funds be used for maintenance and

repairs.

"The Board's highest priority must be maintenance and repair to protect our current investment," said David Gohn, Coordinating Board chairman.

Presidents from several colleges and universities also presented reports on institutional plans.

"The primary purpose of the plans is to provide the Coordinating Board with an understanding of institutional priorities, including the programs in which the institution plans to achieve excellence, and an understanding of how the institution will achieve its priorities," said Dr. Sheila Aery, commissioner for higher education in Missouri. "The understanding and agreement on institutional purpose are fundamental to the CBHE recommendations on the appropriate level of state support and the need for existing and new programs."

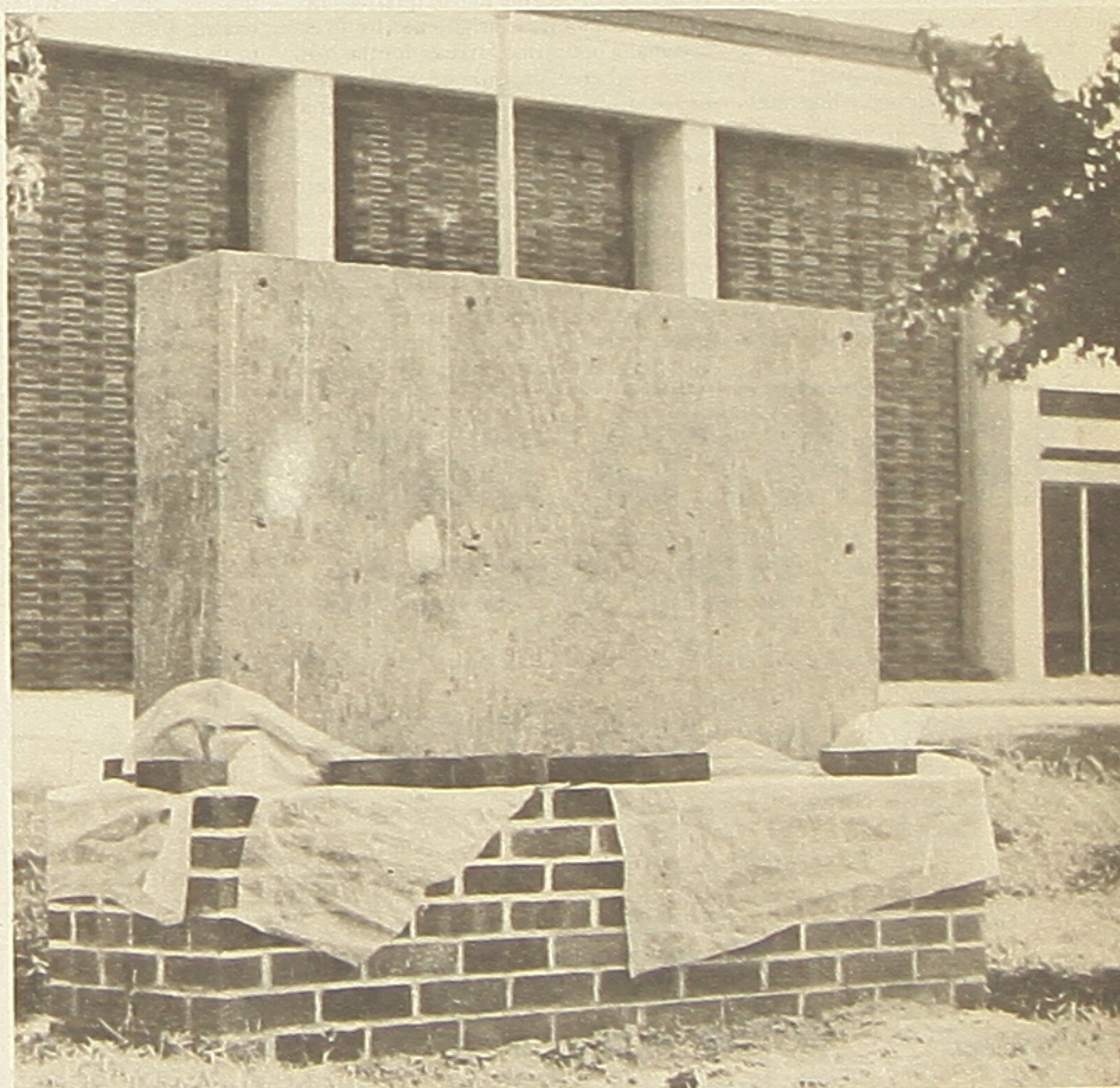
Items addressed in the institutional plans include the opportunities and constraints for programs that are central to the purpose of the institution, the internal strengths and weaknesses of the institution, per cent of budget to be

expended for instruction, research and public service for the next three fiscal years, a computer analysis of work load for fall 1984 by college and academic programs, fees as a percentage of cost of education over the next three fiscal years, and plans for how the institution will affect resource reallocation to achieve priorities.

"I gave the Board a brief report on where we were and where we want to go," Leon said. "I informed them that we are primarily an undergraduate institution that is concentrating on good teaching. As a result of intraspective reviews of where we are now, we're looking at a revised admissions policy, re-evaluation of general education courses, and the feasibility of an outcomes program."

In reporting on the College's internal program review from last semester, Leon told the Board that Missouri Southern's business school was reviewed and found to be acceptable.

"We found it was a healthy program," he said, "with high demand and low cost."



New sign

Construction continues on the new Spiva Art Center sign, which is slated for completion sometime next week. The sign will feature a three-dimensional projecting sculpture of a lion wrought in Carthage limestone marble. (Chart photo by Rick Evans)

Leon asks for change in final exam policy

Comprehensive tests will benefit students

Students may face more more comprehensive final examinations at the end of the semester if faculty members follow guidelines presented by College President Julio Leon.

The school of business administration has already decided to have comprehensive exams in the majority of its classes.

"I've asked the faculty to consider tightening the belt one notch in terms of being more demanding," Leon said. "Students will adapt to their environment. We've gotten lazy in the last 12 years or

so, and it's time to get tough again."

Leon said he is not requiring all departments to give comprehensive final exams, but rather he is offering it as a suggestion.

"Many individual faculty do it already," he said. "It now may be put down as a policy of the College."

Leon said students must be more disciplined in note taking, information referral, and research.

Please turn to Exams, page 3

Students must complete computer requirement

Students who will graduate under the requirements outlined in Missouri Southern's 1985-87 College catalog must complete computer literacy requirements.

The current catalog—Southern's first catalog to include such a requirement—explains the term "computer literacy." "All students will receive computer instruction to a level of understanding necessary for them to function as members of society and to a level of skill sufficient to use the computer for problem-solving within their discipline."

Dr. Floyd E. Belk, vice president for academic affairs, explained the value of the requirement. "A student who does not have experience with computers will have a difficult time finding a job," he said. "And this is not only true in technological fields, but also in art, music, and other fine arts."

Two years ago, Belk explained, the academic policies committee appointed a sub-committee to

Please turn to Computer, page 3

Program adds courses

Gale says the classes provide 'harder work' but 'not necessarily more work' for students

Basically for highly intellectual students, this year's Honors Program has a little more to offer than it previously had.

"Right now we're teaching Introduction to Spanish, Honors Accounting, Honors Advanced Freshman Composition (English III), Introduction to Sociology, Math 150, Honors Advanced Physics, Honors Computer Science, and Independent Study with a 499 in Communications," said Dr. Steven Gale, director of the Honors Program.

It might be thought that gifted students could CLEP out of their classes in order to get into more advanced ones.

"You can't CLEP out of all your classes and you wouldn't want to if you could," said Gale. "We're devising a course to let them work on their own, whereas no one paid much attention to them before. We're trying to challenge them."

As compared with other courses in the same subject, there is "more independent, more in-depth study involved" in the honor courses.

Gale said the honors courses provided "harder work" for the students, but "not necessarily more work."

This year, 55 students are in the program—one senior, two juniors, 23 sophomores, and 29 freshmen. Last year there were only 35 students involved with the program.

Gale said he eventually wants the Honors Program to have between 120 and 140 students. "We want to gain 30 to 35 students per semester."

In addition, Gale said he wants to add an honors course for every general education requirement and "develop a four-year curriculum, having four courses for each fall semester and four courses for each spring semester."

Various representatives schedule interviews Southern to hold Career Fair

Various representatives will be on campus in October to interview graduating seniors.

On Wednesday, Oct. 2, a Career Fair open to all students will be held on the third floor of the Billingsly Student Center.

On Thursday, Oct. 3, Vivian Dunaway of Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. will be interviewing for manager trainee positions.

On Tuesday, Oct. 15, Daniel S. Anderson of I.B.M. will be interviewing computer science, business, and all science majors.

On Thursday, Oct. 17, David R. Lewis of Western Insurance Companies will be interviewing for computer programmers and field representatives.

On Tuesday, Oct. 22, Jack Crusa of Baird, Kurtz and Dobson, C.P.A. will be interviewing for staff accountant.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, Mike Richardson of Waddell and Reed, Inc. will be interviewing for financial planner/registered representative positions.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23

and 24, Greg Belsham of Love's Country Stores will be interviewing for manager-trainee positions.

On Tuesday, Oct. 29, Carmen Morissey of Missouri State Auditor's will be interviewing for entry level audit positions. Applicants must be willing to locate in the Jefferson City area.

On Tuesday, Oct. 29, Gentry Davis of the National Park Service will be interviewing biology, history, and business management majors for part-time positions as park technicians, park aides, and biological aides.

To be eligible for these interviews, persons must be Southern alumni, December 1985, or May 1986 graduates. All students are eligible for positions offered by the National Park Service. Students must have papers on file with the Placement Office.

Interviews will take place in the Placement Office, Room 207 in the Billingsly Student Center. Persons should call 625-9343 or come by the Placement Office to sign up for an interview.

Manpower survey:

Interviews forecast hiring decline Nationally, manufacturers reporting plans to decrease workforce

Hiring plans for the fourth quarter of 1985 are expected to decline from second and third quarter levels and the comparable quarter of last year, according to the Quarterly Employment Outlook Survey of Manpower, Inc. after more than 12,000 interviews with U.S. business firms.

The fourth quarter forecast shows that 25 per cent of those interviewed intend to hire additional workers in the three months ahead, while 10 per cent plan workforce reductions. These figures compare to 26 per cent and 8 per cent for October, November, and December of 1984.

The reduced hiring plans continue a softening pattern established early last year, according to Mitchell S. Fromstein, Manpower President.

"When seasonal factors are taken into account," he observed, "the pace of deterioration appears to have slowed somewhat from the third quarter."

Fromstein pointed out that while traditional seasonal hiring increases are expected in the wholesale/retail trade sector, a sharp drop in hiring plans is reported by durable goods manufacturers.

"A significantly large portion of these heavy industry employers report plans to decrease their workforce," Fromstein said. "Since the durable goods workforce is so large, this may negatively affect very large numbers of workers."

Fromstein observed that the finance, insurance and real estate sector anticipates higher-than-usual hiring activity and that most other industrial and service categories will remain essentially stable in the coming quarter.

Geographically, patterns are quite similar, with the South showing the most favorable outlook. Northeastern states are approximately at the national average and the Midwest and West reflect weaker trends.

Heading toward the cold winter months, the construction industry expects a seasonal downturn in the fourth quarter and 1985 expectations are below those of the mid-season second and third quarters. But the present outlook was exceeded only in 1983 among the fourth quarter since 1977. The picture is brightened by an exceptionally optimistic forecast for the Northeast, where construction employment expectations exceeded the national average in spite of the onset of poor weather.

Although job activity among Southern construction firms will be lower than the third quarter, the outlook matches that of the end of last year. Western construction companies, where employment prospects have lagged behind last year throughout 1985, now surpass the bleak conditions of late 1984, but remain below the national

average.

Year-end construction activity customarily slows considerably in the Midwest and now reflects the usual negative outlook.

The optimistic year-end job activities of the past two years are ended as durable goods manufacturers fall behind the outlook of the comparable period last year for the fifth consecutive quarter. The trend exists in all parts of the country and most geographical areas are at or near all-time lows for fourth quarter employment plans. Northeastern and Southern firms crept above the national average, but the outlook is not bright.

Although expressing more optimism than their durable goods cousins, the non-durable goods manufacturers are also closing a full year of declines compared to the same periods of 1984. Conditions are significantly better in the South and Midwest, while employers in the Northeast and West are struggling below the national average.

Always a shining star of the year-end period, the wholesale/retail trade is again the unquestionable leader for late 1985, as they prepare for an aggressive

Please turn to
Survey, page 7



Tour

Dan Fowler, orientation leader, talks to his class during a tour of the library. (Chart photo by Rick Evans)

Student-led program receives attention

Boasting 38 student leaders, Missouri Southern's college orientation program has received state and national attention, and according to Elaine Freeman, director of the program, several new innovations have been added this semester.

Freeman said the program has been presented at meetings of the National Association of Student Personal Administrators, with positive inquiries from all over the nation. Doug Carnahan, assistant dean of students, said Southern's program was "unique, in that students are actually teaching the class."

The first day of class featured a slide show titled, "A Day at Missouri Southern." The slide show was photographed by Jeff Garber who, along with Christie Amos, is one of the student co-directors of the

program. Practice in additional study skills has also been added to the curriculum.

College orientation has expanded to meet the needs of students. Two new sections have been added to aid transfer students and Freeman hopes to begin a class especially for non-traditional students.

The 38 student leaders were chosen from many applicants last spring. The program directors examine the students' academic goals, grade point average, and leadership abilities. The applicants are also interviewed by Carnahan, Freeman, Amos, and Garber.

Chosen student leaders are enthusiastic about Southern and meeting new people. The leaders attend a two-day seminar in

late summer to be intensively trained in leadership. Teaching the class serves as a course in leadership for the students.

Student leaders for 1985 include: Adams, Christie Amos, Autumn Adams, Kathryn Beers, Bill Bentz, Paul B. Chris Carlton, Stuart Cornell, Dempster, Louis "Dusty" Devillier, Epling, Dan Fowler, Jennell Freeman, Jeff Garber, Barbara Glaus, Graham, Bryan Graves, Jeff Harvill, Nick Harvill, Ernie Henderson, LeBahn, Ken LaBorde, Shaun L. Dale Lipe, Jo Beth Lundstrom, Melton, Debra Noah, Robin Reed, Rock, Leasa Ryan, Tresa Ryan, Strubberg, Steve Tanner, Robert Larry Trig, Vikki Vernon, Wilhelm, and Lea Wolfe.

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THE PRIDE OF LION COUNTRY

National Newsbriefs

NDSL interest rates

(CPS)—By raising interest rates from 5 per cent to 8 per cent, the federal government could make the National Direct Student Loan program pay its own way, an American Council on Education study shows.

Unlike the Guaranteed Student Loan program which "has been resistant to any large-scale cost-cutting proposal," the study says higher interest rates would lower by 75 or 90 per cent the amount of new capital necessary to fund NDSLs.

The higher rate could save the government 17 cents on every NDSL dollar it loans, the study says.

Enrollment to drop

(CPS)—Net enrollment will drop by 100,000 students this academic year, the National Center for Education Statistics says, as the number of 18-to-24-year-olds steadily slips.

The NCES predicts 12.25 million students will enroll in college this fall, compared to 12.35 million last September.

NCAA relaxing athletic standards

(CPS)—A National Collegiate Athletic Association special committee recommends easing the new standards to quiet fears the rules discriminate against black athletes.

Proposition 48 would require freshmen to score at least 700 on the

Scholastic Aptitude Test or 15 on the American College Testing exam before they could play college sports.

The committee suggests replacing the test score requirement with an index computing students' combined grade point average and test scores.

Enrollment notes

(CPS)—For the first time since World War II, med school enrollment dropped in 1984-85, a new study shows. Law and veterinary medicine schools also noted declines.

While more women are attending all-female colleges—25 per cent more in the last decade—there are only three all-male schools left in the nation.

All-male Washington and Lee University went coed this year and boosted freshman applications 62 per cent.

'Playboy' causes stir at Stanford

(CPS)—Student union officials rejected protestor's requests to attach anti-pornography flyers to *Playboy's* October issue for sale on campus.

But officials agreed to place the flyers in a stand near the case register at the Tresidder Union convenience store.

The decision came after *Playboy* lawyers said they would fight any attempts to obscure the magazine's cover.

Two Stanford University women posed for the issue, which features women from schools in the Pacific 10 athletic conference.

Southern invites area executives

Area executives and managers in business, industry, education, and government have been invited to participate in a teleconference on the Missouri Southern campus.

"Achieving a State of Excellence" will begin at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday on the third floor of the Billingsly Student Center, and last for approximately three and a half hours.

The conference will provide recognition of the current emphasis on excellence

in business, education, and government. Information on cases and personal experiences where commitment to excellence has proven effective, and inspiration from nationally recognized professionals involved with the "excellence" movement.

Presenters for the conference include Dr. Stephen R. Covey, professor of organizational behavior at Brigham Young University; Thomas J. Peters, author of *In Search of Excellence*; Deb-

bie Fields, owner and president of an international chain of "Mrs. Field's Cookies" outlets; Arch L. Masden, president of Boonville International Corp.; and Lavell Edwards, head football coach at Brigham Young University.

Registration fee for the teleconference is \$20 per person. Registrations may be sent to the Center For Applied Engineering, 206 Harris Hall, University of Missouri-Rolla, Rolla, Mo., 65401.

Exams

Continued from page 1

He is also hoping more essay-type questions will be asked in testing. These questions, he says, require the student to have a broad, applicable knowledge of the subject and as a result they are more likely to retain information they may need later.

In addition, Leon said the College was considering administering a comprehensive exam for all graduating seniors. He said the test would not be considered as "another hurdle" for graduation, but rather it would be a means to measure outcomes of Missouri Southern as an institution of higher learning.

Computer

Continued from page 1

define computer literacy at Southern.

"What they determined, essentially, is that computer literacy can be divided into two parts—students must have a basic knowledge of how a computer works, and they must have knowledge of how computers are used within their discipline.

"The second part, it was determined, is terribly important. And because this part varies with each department, it was decided that the department heads should determine computer literacy within their departments."

Southern's method of implementing these requirements, Belk added, differs from most other Missouri colleges and universities. Most others, he said, require students to take a general computer course.

James K. Maupin, dean of the school of technology, explained the advantages of Southern's method of implementing computer literacy requirements.

"Primarily, with computer literacy determined within each department, it offers the instructors a chance to teach computer use within the field, and give the student more than just a general knowledge of computers," Maupin said.



Repair Wilbur Kendrick, "enjoying the smell of the glue," replaces tile in the Connor Ballroom of the Billingsly Student Center.

Grant applications available

Applications for the Younger Scholars Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities are now available in the Placement Office.

This program awards up to 100 grants nationally to college and high school students to conduct their own research and writing projects in such fields as history, philosophy and the study of literature.

Applicants must be 21 years of age or younger during the calendar year, or if they are over 21, they must be full-time college students pursuing an undergraduate degree at the time of ap-

plication. Those who expect to receive a bachelor's degree by Oct. 1, 1986, are not eligible.

Application deadline is Nov. 1, 1985. Recipients of the awards will receive \$1,800 and will be expected to work full time for nine weeks during the summer of 1986. The work will include researching and writing a humanities paper under close supervision of a humanities scholar.

The program is not a financial aid program and no academic credit will be given for these projects.

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Sept 30, 1985

In the open

AIDS research: federal funding is long overdue

Research to find a cure for AIDS has been in the forefront of the national news in recent months, having been escalated to that status by the news of actor Rock Hudson having contracted the disease. Our governmental systems are not doing what they should to speed the process of finding the cure—from the federal level all the way down to the local level.

Take for example the federal government. How many of them cared anything about AIDS in 1981, when cases began showing up? How much money was being allocated for funding the scientific research for the disease that was already killing hundreds of Americans last year? In looking at what has happened since Rock Hudson admitted having AIDS, it looks like the government preferred not to get involved in funding research for a disease that mostly affects homosexuals and drug addicts. When someone of national acclaim such as Rock Hudson admitted having the disease, the federal government suddenly put a full-fledged research program into action. Don't they realize homosexuals and drug addicts are United States citizens and pay taxes, too?

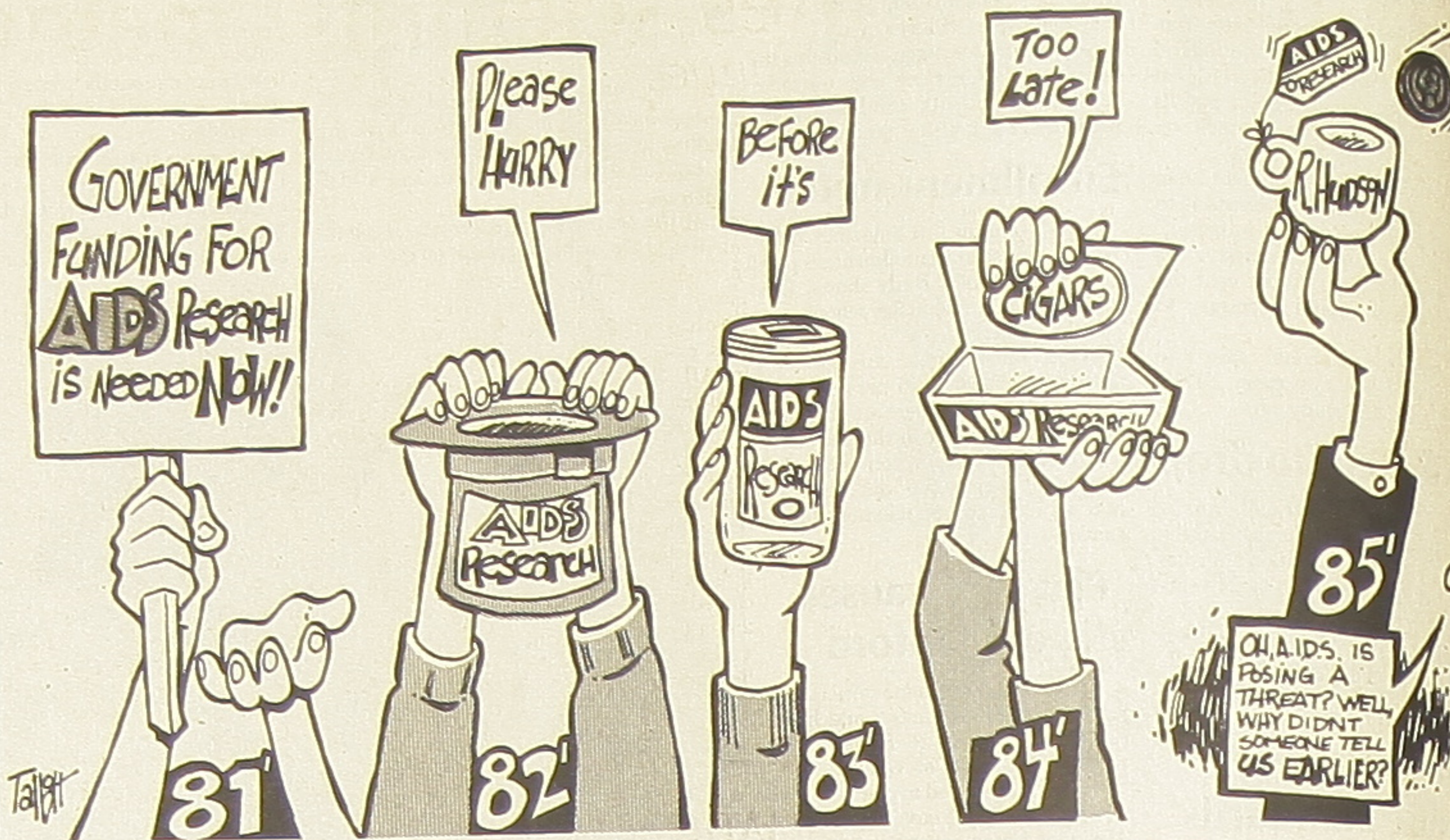
All in all, it's a good thing the federal government is providing some funding for research now, it's just sad they decide to move the funds in that direction now instead of a year ago.

The local level is having it's problems, too. They don't think the disease exists or ever will exist in Joplin. Unconfirmed sources have informed *The Chart* that there are subjects living in the Joplin area who have AIDS. The local health department says they have only had one confirmed case reported to them by a physician. Another administrator at St. John's Regional Medical Center says there are 34 confirmed cases in the Joplin area. Why do we have this deadly communication problem? No one seems to realize the seriousness of AIDS cases. The disease can be spread in many ways, and since there is no cure as of yet death is almost certain.

Society in general also has its hang-ups about AIDS. No one wants to talk about it. If someone has AIDS, they are permanently marked by society as being gay or immoral. Those in the gay sect won't talk about it, but they should. Knowing who does and doesn't have the disease is the first step towards slowing it's spreading process.

The disease is also throwing our public school systems into a frenzy. Since AIDS can be contracted even before birth, think about the consequences of our children beginning school in the next few years. How many of them will have AIDS? How will local school officials handle a situation where a student has AIDS?

The time for finding the cure was one year ago. Now, the disease spreads at an alarming rate. The cure must be found soon, before AIDS becomes more of a threat to our society than the Russians dropping an atomic bomb.



Editor's Column:

Is there really a parking problem here?

By Martin C. Oetting
Editor-in-chief



At the beginning of every semester, I see cars parked on the grass or in reserved spaces on campus. Soon, I hear students complaining in class about the "raunchy parking situation" at Southern. I notice these things because I once was one of those complainers. In fact, on occasion I still am one of those students who illegally parks. But I learned a lesson by observation a few years ago, and I always recall the story when I hear yet another new student complain.

It seems the observation began once when I was visiting with one of the administrators at the College. He told me there was plenty of parking on

campus, and that students just had to find it and plan to come to campus early in order to have time to walk to class. That seems like a rash statement, but the more I investigated it, the more reasonable it sounded.

I was informed of a gravel parking lot just south of the football stadium. As the weeks went by, I found myself looking over at the parking lot each time I drove by. It usually had five to 10 cars in it, but that was it. The same days, I noticed cars parked on the grass in the main parking lot.

"But isn't that a long way to walk?" I asked the administrator.

Before he had a chance to answer I remembered asking the same question to my parents, who always retorted the old story of walking five miles to school in the midst of a blizzard.

"Never mind," I said to him.

Another observation I made concerned a certain professor at Southern who always walks or

rides a bicycle to campus and back. Granted, doesn't live that far away; but nonetheless always finds a means other than a car to get work. To him, it is a form of physical exercise a chance to catch some fresh air. He never has worry about a parking ticket.

What's wrong with walking, anyway? We have a beautiful campus and you always run into friends en route to classes. At least our campus is crowded into so many city blocks and surrounded by airports and interstates. Some schools have to cope with those problems.

Why not come to class a little early? You may just find a decent parking spot and have a few minutes to look over notes before class begins. Regardless, you won't have to worry about a yellow envelope on your windshield after class.

I wonder if my father really walked to school in blizzards?

In Perspective:

Teacher preparation of great importance

By Dr. Sam Starkey,
Associate Professor of Psychology



My involvement with off-campus classes began in the fall semester of 1980 with the teaching of general psychology to Southwest High School of Washburn, Mo. There were a total of 10 students enrolled.

Since that time, the area of continuing education, under the able direction of Dr. David Bingman, has expanded to include several regional towns with annual enrollments of over 200 students.

This fall semester (1985) a cooperative education program with Crowder College was begun. President Julio Leon, Dr. Ed Merryman (school of education), Dr. John Tiede (school of business), and Delores Honey (assistant to the vice president for academic affairs), were jointly responsible for the establishment of this program.

My personal interest in teaching, and specifically educational psychology, began several years ago. Employment at Missouri Southern (20 years) has increased my interest and enhanced my ability in

this area of expertise.

The group of students with whom I meet one night a week on the Crowder College campus is made up largely of older adults (in excess of 35 years of age), who have expressed need for and an interest in educational psychology. Most of them are displaying a special need for teacher certification at the elementary or secondary level.

Some of the specific areas given attention in this class are:

1. elementary statistics
2. basic learning theory
3. classroom management
4. student motivation
5. management of problem behaviors.

The class is for two semester hours of credit and meets two hours weekly for 16 weeks.

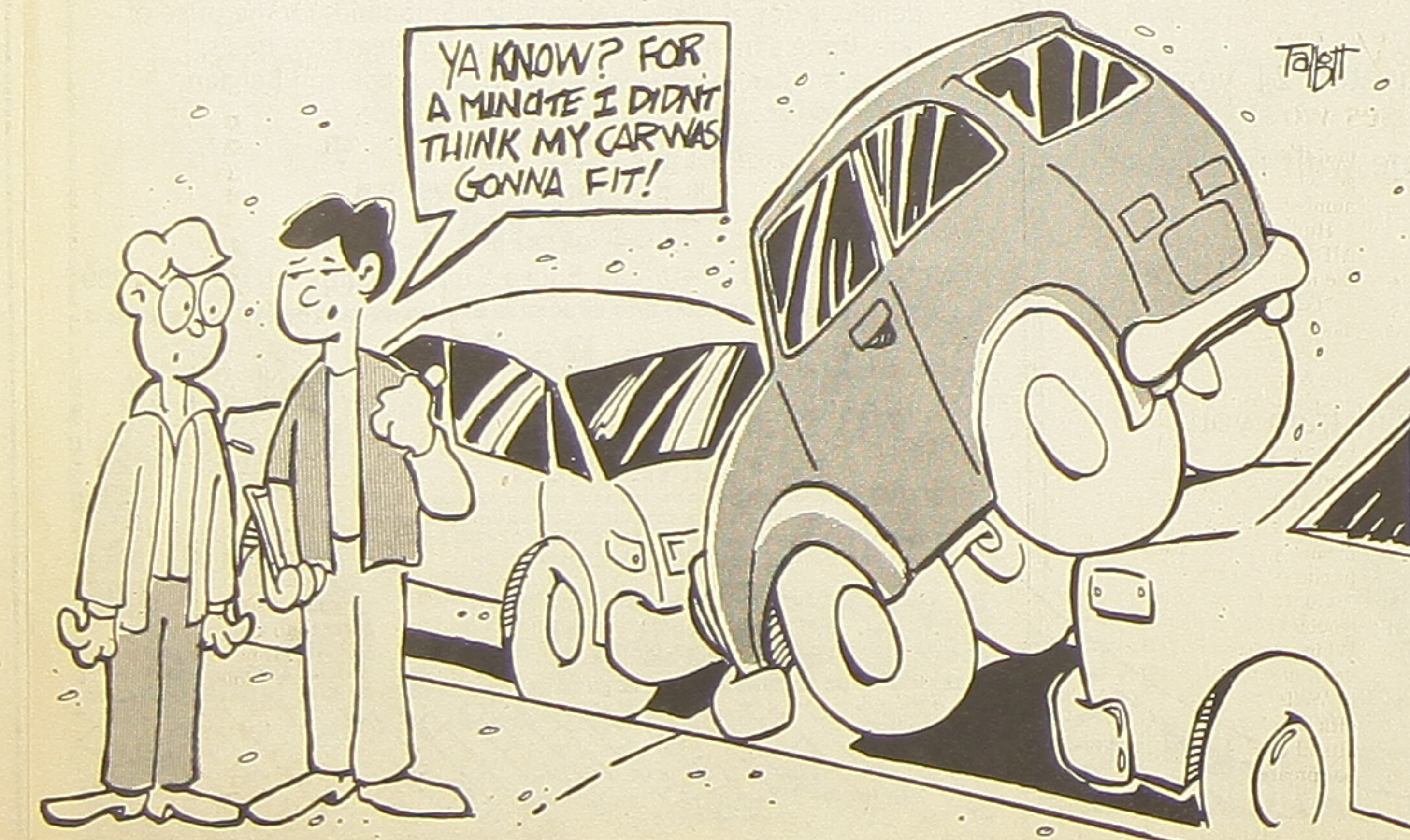
I feel (for what it is worth) that preparing teachers for the classroom and the students they see daily is of great importance. Teachers and parents as well should know that the coming generation must be given our undivided attention. We must make the future better. This requires that the new generation be more knowledgeable than the previous one. Therefore, the teachers of the upcoming generation must be better prepared to ready them for the orderly operation of a somewhat disorderly world.

Dennis Gobar, in an article titled "The Pursuit of Leisure," (*Horizon Magazine*, October 1984) said, "It is now true that there are more students than farmers, more paper clerks than laborers."

For the common man as I would define him, life is a cycle. It starts with the discovery of the world around the child in which everything is new, it then goes on to the great discoveries of love, sex, and more often than not culminates in a young family. It contains the smaller cycles of work, rest, and recreation, of the fulfillment of modest wishes. It can be a very happy life if older people do not come to love themselves more than they love the young. So it is my contention that we, the teachers, must realize our greatest contribution must be to enhance the being of the next generation. Not only to provide the hard work needed for the continuing development of technology, but also for the moral and spiritual well-being of those of the young who wish for it.

We must establish the appropriate models for the young to follow so that we avoid nuclear, chemical, or germ warfare—yes, any war.

Teachers are important. I take great pride in being a teacher of teachers. God willing and as long as physical strength does not fail, I look with anticipation to the future in public as well as private education.



The Chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

MCNA Best Newspaper Winner
1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods from August through May, by students in communications and laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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An in-depth look

AIDS disease baffles scientists, medical experts

number of confirmed cases continues to rise, victims can only hope doctors find cure

In the winter of 1981, physicians began noticing the beginnings of a new threat that was as bizarre as it was mysterious.

The first cases were examined in more than four years ago, the new disease has baffled experts. Dr. Michael Gottlieb, a UCLA immunologist who was the first to discover the anomaly, found four patients for a rare lung infection in the space of three months. The disorder is an "opportunistic infection," the patients' general conditions deteriorated radically from the usual pattern. Though their immune systems were intact, the men were young, around 30 years of age, and had enjoyed good health. They were also homosexuals.

In the third case, Gottlieb became convinced he was seeing something new. "I knew I was witnessing medical history," he quoted in the Aug. 12 issue of *Time*. "But I had no comprehension of this illness would become."

After much publicity, panic, and

paranoia, we call this deadly new disease AIDS.

AIDS, or Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome, was originally known as "the gay plague" and did not receive the media attention it has today. Though exclusively as only affecting homosexuals and bisexuals, AIDS has since ballooned into a serious medical concern that has infected heterosexuals, females, and children as well.

Figures tabulated by the U.S. Center for Disease Control reported in July of this year that a staggering amount of people, many not homosexual, or "gay," have acquired the deadly virus. The Center reported that among males the figure stands at 11,132 known cases of AIDS, while among women and children the figure is 935.

The most recent figures, according to the AIDS hotline, an information recording, boosts those figures alarmingly. According to the toll-free hotline, which the Public Health Service sponsors, the

number of confirmed cases stands at over 12,000 with 6,000 reported deaths from the disease.

Men and women listed may have acquired the virus several ways. Affected males may be homosexuals or bisexuals, intravenous drug users, transfusion recipients, hemophiliacs, heterosexuals who have had contact with AIDS affected persons, or among the 322 listed as acquiring AIDS from an area where AIDS is an epidemic (such as Africa and Haiti).

Because the spread of AIDS is not limited to homo- and heterosexual contact, others can fall victim as well. Two per cent of AIDS victims acquired the disease from contaminated blood used in transfusions or in blood products like clotting factor needed by hemophiliacs. Included in this group are infants, children, and a 66-year-old nun.

How immediate the threat is to heterosexuals is not known at the present. Dr. Paul Volberding of San Francisco General Hospital claims that heterosex-

uals are "clearly at risk of acquiring the disease from sexual contact." He was also quoted in the Aug. 12 edition of *Time* as saying, "There is nothing about the biology of the virus to lead us to think anyone is immune solely on the basis of the type of sexual partner."

The Center for Disease Control has learned of over 118 cases of transmission of AIDS between heterosexuals.

Since actor Rock Hudson contracted AIDS, the disease has "come out of the closet" and has received the national attention needed. It is no longer the "gay plague," but a serious disease that the U.S. Public Health Service calls its "No. 1 priority."

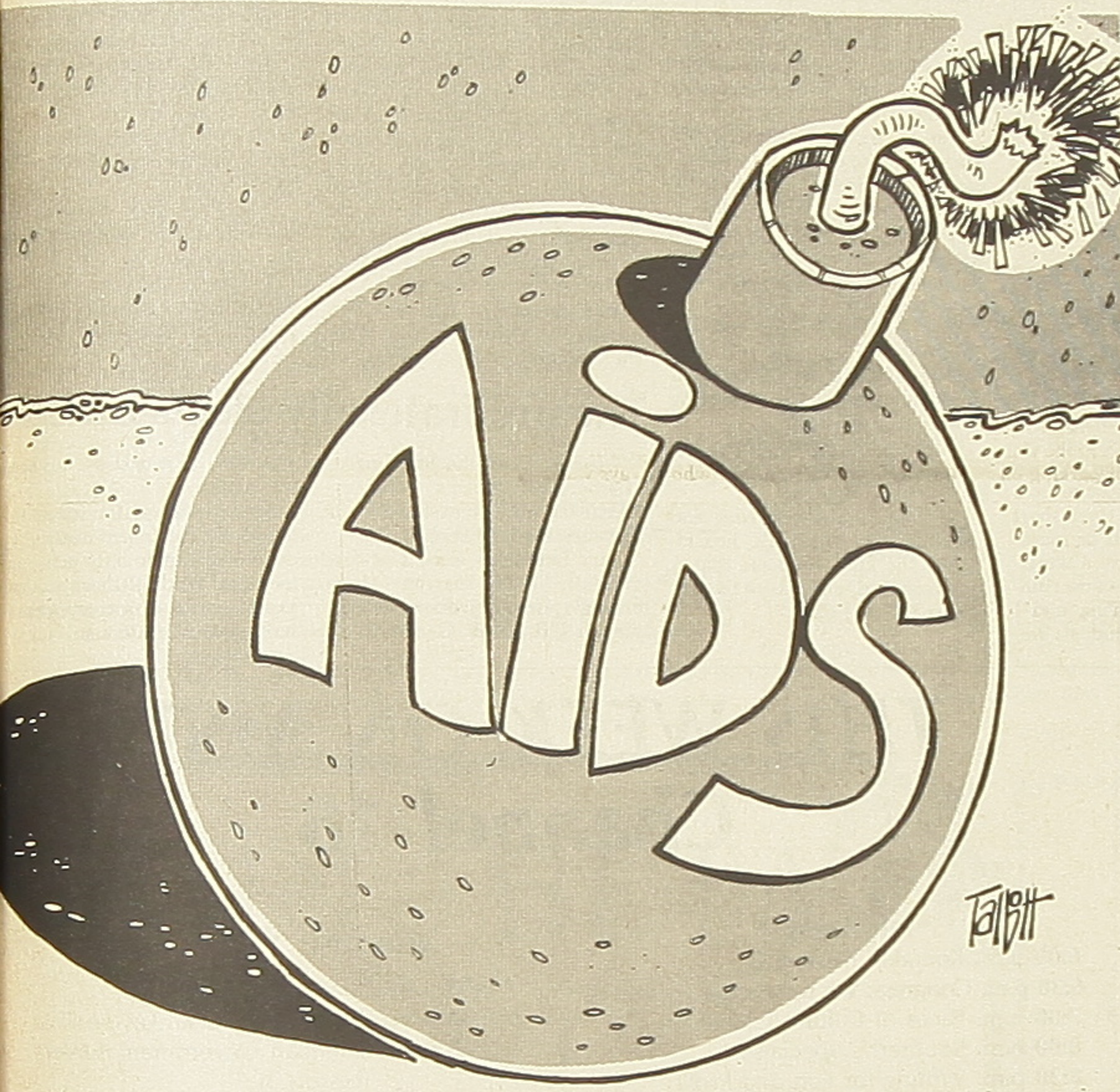
Discrimination and panic still abound, despite the public being more aware of the nature of the disease. Firemen on the east and west coasts have been using special resuscitation equipment to prevent actual contact. Prison guards, working where homosexuality is apparent, can garb themselves in "anti-AIDS" clothing

to prevent contact with bite-proof and scratch-proof tunics and gloves. In St. Louis and New York, undertakers have refused to embalm the bodies of AIDS patients who succumbed to the disease.

AIDS patients are treated differently by members of the medical field, as well. Some ambulance workers in several cities have refused to transport disease victims, despite the fact they were dangerously ill. Nurses are wary, as are orderlies who must clean rooms where AIDS patients are being treated.

For many AIDS patients, hope is all they have. Shunned by associates, often losing their jobs, they wait to see if new antiviral drugs can stop the disease that is wiping out their immune systems. Billboards in Los Angeles and Hollywood urge gay men to "play safe." Progress to stop the virus's spread is slow for researchers, and even experimental drugs that slow the spread of the virus do not cure the disease. So far now, many wait alone, hoping.

FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION:
AIDS HOTLINE
1-800-342-AIDS



Articles compiled and written by
Martin C. Oetting
and
Simon P. McCaffery

Disease draws controversy in schools

Local school officials speculate how AIDS cases would be handled

What would happen if a student in the local school system had AIDS? What would happen if a student with AIDS attempted to enroll at Missouri Southern? The answers to these questions are known, partly because the situation has to arrive. But when looking at local AIDS statistics, the probability of the situation occurring is growing.

At the college level, president Julio Dolence said the "touchy area" of AIDS could be handled through Dr. Glenn Dolence, vice president for student affairs. The College now has no official policy on handling AIDS cases.

"If the situation arose, I suspect we would get in contact with local physicians for advice," Dolence said. "How we handle the situation would depend on what they say. We have had cases of mononucleosis and other diseases we've had to deal with in the past, and we'd handle an AIDS case in a similar manner." Dolence said on several occasions the college has had to sanitize and treat dormitory rooms, water fountains, and other areas on campus after a student had been diagnosed with a contagious disease. He

said if local physicians advised against allowing an AIDS victim to attend classes at Southern, the student would not be allowed to attend. However, if physicians saw no harm in day-to-day contacts between an AIDS victim and other students, the victim would be allowed to attend.

"It would all depend on what the physicians said," he said.

On the secondary education level, officials also seem a bit bewildered at the thought of an AIDS controversy in the Joplin Public School System.

"This would involve a major policy-making decision," said Dr. Vernon Hudson, principal of Joplin High School. "It would probably be handled by Dr. [James] Shoemaker, the superintendent."

Citing the current case in New York where a student has been denied the right to attend school because of AIDS, Hudson said it was a controversial area.

"We have an obligation to protect the people we require to be in our buildings," he said. "This is our primary obligation since by law we have to protect them to the maximum. On the other hand, an individual has a right to attend school by

law. It's a real dilemma, but I think we'd go with the protection of the greatest number."

Hudson said he was only familiar with AIDS by what he has found out through the media.

"I'd have to look for better medical opinions, and then make a decision," he said.

The puzzling factor concerning admitting AIDS victims to public schools is that no one knows for sure how the disease is transmitted. Scientists know it can be transmitted by sexual contact or by blood transfusions; but even hemophiliacs can get AIDS. Doctors aren't sure if the disease can be spread through public means such as drinking fountains or public restrooms.

Controversy concerning AIDS in schools began earlier this year when Ryan White, a Kokomo, Ind., junior high student, attempted to enroll for fall classes at Western Middle School. Local school officials chose not to let White enroll and attend classes for fear the disease might be spread.

Local statistics unclear

Hospitals, Health Department reveal little, local Red Cross testing all blood donations

Are there confirmed cases of AIDS in the Joplin area? Some controversy comes into play when asking that question to local officials.

According to June Tatman, an official with the Joplin Health Department, only one AIDS case has been reported to her office by a local physician. She was unable to give any other details on the situation.

"All cases are supposed to be reported to us," she said. "There is a two-page record concerning lab tests and other things that a physician must fill out and send to us for our records. To date I have only received one such report."

Tatman said since there is no cure for AIDS as of yet, the only approach to treating the disease locally was "symptomatic."

"All we can do right now is treat each patient for the symptoms they are suffering, just like an ordinary illness," she said. "They are also offered psychological counseling if they so desire."

The local controversy begins with an unconfirmed statement from an employee at St. John's Regional Medical Center, who says 32 cases of AIDS have been handled in the Joplin area.

"If that's true, a lot of doctors aren't reporting it," Tatman said.

The spokesman at St. John's said many

of the cases probably are not reported to either physicians or health officials, and that some may be possible cases, not yet confirmed by analysis.

A spokesperson with Chapman Regional Cancer Center in Joplin said AIDS cases have been handled there.

"Dr. (Ramona M.) Chapman says she has treated AIDS patients here," the spokesperson said. "We can't give any further information or numbers, but we have treated them here."

Carol Kirsh, director of the Red Cross office in Joplin, says that active measures are being conducted to prevent AIDS from infiltrating local supplies.

"Every unit of donated blood is sent to a laboratory in Springfield," she said.

The blood is tested to see if it contains the HTLV-3 antibody. If the blood displays this antibody after three successive positive tests, the donor is notified that he or she has AIDS, and should consult a physician immediately. While the infected blood sample is immediately destroyed, the person notified cannot be forced to seek help, as he or she is protected by the donor privacy act.

It is evident that AIDS patients have been treated in the Joplin area, though no concrete numbers have been confirmed.

Researchers in full gear, disease linked to 'T' cells

Medical experts hoping to discover cure soon

Once the syndrome has fully developed, the virtual certainty of death from AIDS, or Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome, becomes a reality for the victim. This fact can probably best attest to the frightening image that the disease retains in the public.

Since the medical community recognized AIDS as a serious threat in 1981, over 6,000 patients have died from the virus that destroys their immunity systems, making their bodies susceptible to rare and exotic infections, maladies, and

Institute in Paris first published evidence.

As research continued in France and the U.S., one fact became clear regarding the seriousness of the virus's spread—it replicated itself with unbelievable speed. The virus launches a direct attack on the helper T cells. It invades them and prevents the vital cell from doing its job as initiator of the immune system. It then uses the taken-over helper T cell to replicate more virus, literally turned the victim cell into an AIDS factory, and consequently destroying it.

AIDS PATIENTS:

WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY GOT IT

	Males	Females	Children
Homosexuals or Bisexuals	8,176	0	0
Intravenous Drug Users	1,633	418	0
Transfusion Recipients	106	75	21
Hemophiliacs	70	4	8
Heterosexuals*	14	104	0
Children of Parents with AIDS	0	0	104
Others**	593	186	15
Total	11,132	787	148

*Contact with an AIDS-infected person.

**Includes 332 born in places where AIDS is endemic, such as Africa and Haiti, and those with medical records inadequate to determine source infection.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control. Numbers are for U.S. as of end of July, 1985.

disorders.

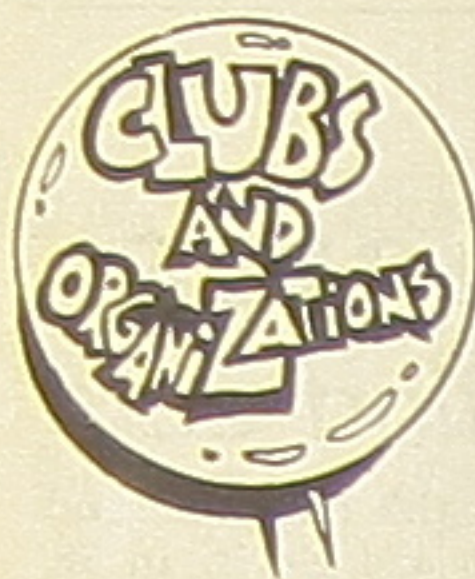
The first signs of serious trouble came when doctors handling the early cases of AIDS discovered that victims were experiencing near wipeouts of the "helper T" cells in their blood. The "T" and "helper T" cells are a class of white blood cell. The cells play central roles in conducting the body's immune systems and defenses.

The actual discovery of a virus, now known as HTLV-3, as the cause of AIDS came in May 1983 when a French team led by Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur

Research conducted by Harvard's Dr. William Haseltine and published in the July issue of *Cell* reports that the virus contains a unique genetic component that allows it to reproduce itself around a thousand times faster than a normal virus. Haseltine calls the virus "one of the biggest effects I've seen in biology." This genetic component is what makes the disease so devastating and the speed of its

Please turn to
Aids, page 7

Upcoming Events



Camera Club

1:30 p.m. today
in BSC 311

Chess Club

Noon, Tuesday
Reynolds Hall, Rm. 311

Communications Club

12:15 p.m. today
Hearnes Hall, Rm. 214

Koinonia

7 p.m. Tuesday
College Heights
Christian Church

Lambda Epsilon Chi

Legal Studies Club
12:15 p.m. today, L-06
social science lounge

Math Club

Float trip
10 a.m. Sat
start at Grand Falls
and finish at
Schermhorn Park

from the...
REGISTRAR

Deadlines

Sept. 25: Withdrawal
after this date - no
refund of fees

Reminders:

Student Senate
elections are
Wed., Sept. 18

Student Senate
petitions are due
Friday in BCS 211

Oct. 4: Dismissal for
one-day fall vacation

CAB Notes

Free Dance
after the game
Saturday in the
stadium parking lot
D.J. and refreshments

Health Week

Sept. 16 - Sept. 20



at Barn Theatre



'Slugger's Wife'
at 7:30 p.m. today

Around campus

Club caters to non-tritionals

SAGE provides members fellowship, planned activities

Being a non-traditional student on the campus of Missouri Southern is extremely popular these days. With 39 per cent of the student population being non-traditional, it is only fair that this group has its own special organization.

SAGE, Students Achieving Greater Education, is a club designed to provide fellowship and support, as well as to plan activities and get the older students more involved in their campus.

"Anyone over 25 years of age is eligible, but if someone is not coming directly from high school, they are eligible for membership, also," said JoAnn Freeborn, president of SAGE.

"Many of the students are concerned about how they will be received by the traditionals," said Freeborn. "Most of the non-

traditionals have to work or provide for families; there is not a really a cohesive nature between us."

"We want everyone to be more involved in campus activities; it is our campus, too," said one unidentified SAGE member. "We pay our money just like everyone else."

SAGE recently held an open house for interested students, and according to Freeborn, it had an "outstanding turnout."

"We had more men than ever before come out. There are many male non-traditionals on this campus and we are trying to encourage them to join," said Freeborn.

For the past few years, SAGE members have been working toward a day-care facility for the College. After much research and background work, the project became a reality last year. This will

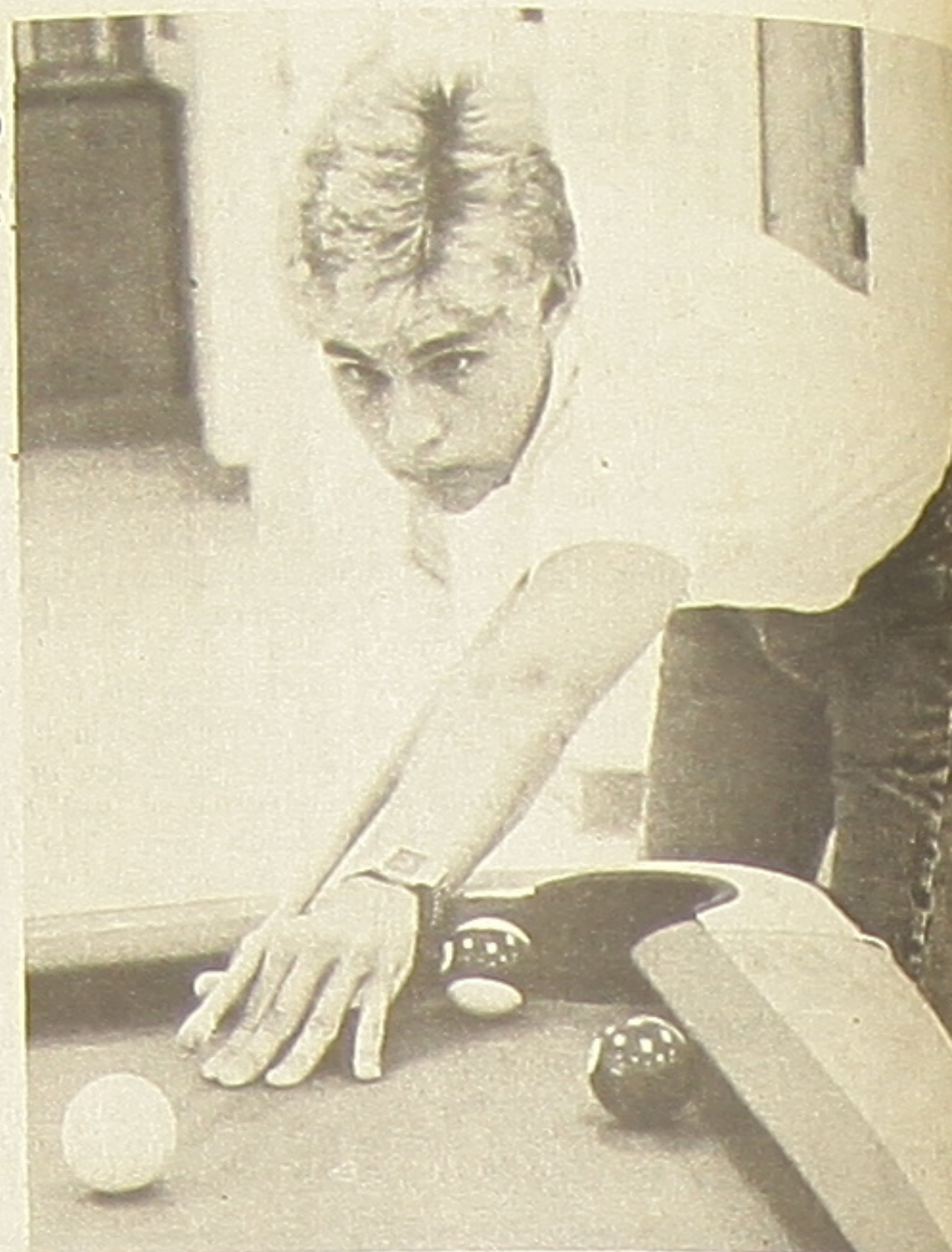
allow for many non-traditionals to attend classes. The facility is located on the southeast corner of Newman and Duquesne Roads.

"We are still very interested in the day care facility," said Freeborn. "We are currently trying to get some playground equipment and toys for it."

SAGE also sponsored a used book sale which took place the first weeks of school in the Lions' Den.

As far as future activities are concerned, SAGE is trying to establish a bowling league, and is also working on trying to get a student lounge strictly for the non-traditionals. A pot luck dinner is also on the agenda.

SAGE will hold its next meeting at 11 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 30 in the Lions' Den.



Corner pocket.

Bob Skinner, a junior biology major, eyes a ball near the corner pocket during a pool match in the Lions' Den. (Chart photo by Marty O'Connell)

Students producing TV shows

'After Hours', 'MSTV Magazine' among new productions

Airing this semester on Missouri Southern Television are many new shows which were entirely produced by students. At MSTV, students can use their creativity and imagination in order to have their program.

One such student is Todd Graham, a junior communications major from Kansas City. Graham is the producer and host of "After Hours," which airs at 10:30 p.m. on Fridays.

"I would describe the show as an irreverent look at the College and its locale, except Massa (Richard W. Massa, head of the communications department) already said that, and you know how he wants us to be original," said Graham.

"But I would describe it as a two slash show—comedy slash, variety slash, and interviews."

"I try to keep the show on a college and Joplin level, and pretty much local," Graham said. "That way Joplin residents and especially Southern students can laugh at it."

The first show was aired Friday, Sept. 6, and according to Graham, received "rave reviews."

"Everyone who saw it thought it was more interesting than a Gail Renner lecture," quipped Graham.

Not only does MSTV give the students a chance to use their imagination, but it also provides them with valuable "hands-on experience."

"With the experience I will have after I graduate, I could probably get a job being the No. 1 or 2 reporter on the CBS Evening News," said Graham, "depending on my recommendation from Massa."

"Seriously, I would like to be an actor, either comedy or drama," he said. "Being behind the camera first does help because you get to know the people and the equipment."

Another show airing on MSTV this semester is "MSTV Magazine." This show is co-produced and co-hosted by Tina Dennison and Joe Grisham. "MSTV Magazine" is a program that features three short segments on area events or facts.

"We air three features a week," said Grisham, a sophomore communications major. "Tina and I produce the show, but students pro-

duce the individual segments."

"It is basically the same format as 'PM TV,' but we try to keep our material original and unique as possible," said Grisham.

"We always try to film in an outdoor setting. That is one unique feature," he said. "It is more visually stimulating."

Not all the shows for "MSTV Magazine" are complete. Any student who desires may go to MSTV and become involved in a show.

"Anyone who wants to make a segment or appear in a show can. No involvement with MSTV is necessary," Grisham said.

"MSTV Magazine" also received good reviews.

"We still have some good ideas that should make for interesting shows," said Grisham.

Grisham hopes his experience will lead to directing movies and commercials someday.

"I want to make movies and fabulous TV commercials," he said. "I like the kind of movie that is action-packed, and where the guy always gets the girl."

Sororities holding fall rush

Two social sororities at Missouri Southern are currently going through their fall rush. Lambda Beta Phi and Zeta Tau Alpha have been holding rush parties this week and will continue next week entertaining interested women.

In order for a student to be eligible, she must attend two of the three parties, including the last party which will be a preference party.

The parties, according to Lorine Miner, sponsor of the sororities, usually last 45 minutes, and allow the students a chance to meet and

visit with each other. The final party will be held Tuesday, Sept. 18, which sorority selected.

Those students select a bid by noon, Wednesday, Sept. 18, which sorority selected. For those students not selected, continuous open bidding will be held at 5 p.m. on that same Wednesday.

Theatre fraternity elects officers

Officers for Alpha Psi Omega, Missouri Southern's honorary theatre fraternity, were elected in its first meeting held Sept. 4.

Pam Lutes was elected as cast director; Todd Yearton, stage manager; Brenda Jackson, worthy playwright; and Gerrie-Ellen Johnston, worthy business manager.

Membership in the fraternity is based on the upper division student's work in both the technical fields of theatre, as the results of a comprehensive written and oral exam.

Collegiate Crossword

ACROSS

- 1 Opening in fence
5 Jump
8 Crippled
12 Landed
13 Arabian garment
14 Roman road
15 Woodworking machines
17 Shred
19 Showy flower
20 Musical instruments
21 Man's name
23 Mend with cotton
24 Distant
26 Sedate
28 Speck
31 Three-toed sloth
32 Grain
33 Pronoun
34 Arid

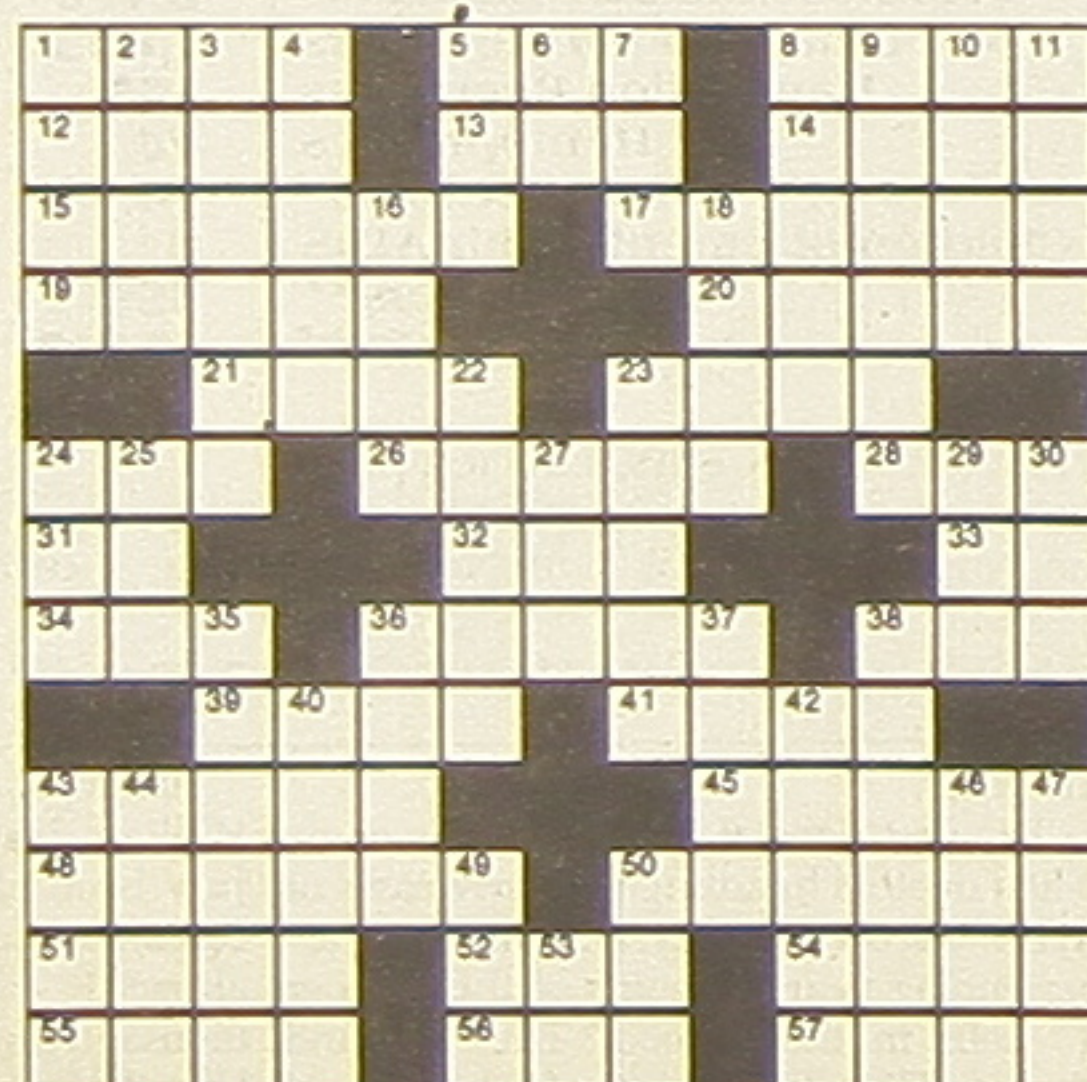
DOWN

- 36 Change
38 Goal
39 Recedes
41 Baker's product
43 Be of use
45 Nooses
48 Trade
50 Individuals
51 Anglo-Saxon slave
52 Time gone by
54 Chair
55 Smaller number
56 Deity
57 Girl's name

DOWN

- 1 Festive
2 Word of sorrow
3 Snicker
4 Chemical compound
5 Possesses
6 River in Siberia
7 Timely
8 Liquid measure
9 Be present
10 Reward

- 11 Transgresses
16 Goddess of discord
18 Sandarac tree
22 Allays
23 Hinder
24 Novelty
25 Ventilate
27 Flying mammal
29 To have
30 Spread for drying
35 Longs for
36 Competent
37 Part in play
38 Ran away to be married
40 Seizes with the teeth
42 Detached
43 Son of Adam
44 Urn
46 Scheme
47 Bristle
49 Tattered cloth
50 Seed container
53 Proceed



College Press Service

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Answers on page 7

THIS WEEK ON MSTV Channel 18

Tonight

- 6:00 p.m. Kontakte (Lesson 4)
6:30 p.m. Congress: We the People (Lesson 4)
7:00 p.m. Faces of Culture (Lesson 4)
8:00 p.m. Southern's Specials
8:30 p.m. Writing for Fun and Profit
9:00 p.m. The Fitness Connection
9:30 p.m. The Mechanical Universe (Lesson 4)
10:00 p.m. Congress: We the People (Lesson 4)
10:30 p.m. The New Literacy (Lesson 4)

Friday, September 13

- 6:00 p.m. Russian Language and People (Lesson 3)
6:30 p.m. Fairy Tales from Around the World
7:00 p.m. Health to You
7:30 p.m. Inside Sports
8:00 p.m. Southern Today
8:30 p.m. On the Move
9:00 p.m. Kontakte (Lessons 3,4)
10:00 p.m. Russian Language and People (4)
10:30 p.m. After Hours

Saturday, September 14

- 6:00 p.m. Russian Language and People (Lesson 4)
6:30 p.m. The Old-Time Movie ("The Gold Rush")
8:00 p.m. Faces of Culture (Lesson 3)
9:00 p.m. Spanish Movie ("Las Hurdes")

Sunday, September 15

- 5:30 p.m. Stage Directors on Directing
6:00 p.m. The Movie Classic ("Rules of the Game")
8:00 p.m. Faces of Culture (Lesson 4)
9:00 p.m. The Write Course (Lessons 3,4)
10:00 p.m. American Government Survey (Lessons 3,4)

Monday, September 16

- 6:00 p.m. Zarabanda (Lesson 5)
6:30 p.m. The Write Course (Lesson 5)
7:00 p.m. American Government Survey (Lesson 3)
7:30 p.m. Principles of Human Communication (Lesson 3)
8:00 p.m. The Same Inside
8:30 p.m. Getting to Know Your Joplin Government
9:00 p.m. The Joplin City Council
10:00 p.m. Movie: "Rules of the Game"

Tuesday, September 17

- 6:00 p.m. Kontakte (Lesson 5)
6:30 p.m. Congress: We the People (Lesson 5)
7:00 p.m. Faces of Culture (Lesson 5)
8:00 p.m. Southern Perspective (Robert Miller)
9:00 p.m. Area Restaurant Guide
9:30 p.m. The Mechanical Universe (Lesson 5)
10:00 p.m. Congress: We the People (Lesson 5)
10:30 p.m. The New Literacy (Lesson 5)

Wednesday, September 18

- 6:00 p.m. Zarabanda (Lesson 6)
6:30 p.m. The Write Course (Lesson 6)
7:00 p.m. American Government Survey (Lesson 6)
7:30 p.m. College Isn't Just for Kids Any More
8:00 p.m. Newsmakers
8:30 p.m. The MSTV Magazine Show
9:00 p.m. The Criminal Justice System and the Law
10:00 p.m. Russian Language and People (Lesson 5)
10:30 p.m. Introduction to Data Processing (Lesson 3)

Students complain about parking, administrators plan no expansion

Shipman says students must park farther away from classes

Although many students at Missouri Southern complain about the parking situation, no new facilities are planned. "It's pitiful," said Syrenia France, a senior at Southern. "Students have to walk around the campus looking for parking spaces, and are late for classes. They end up parking illegally, then get a ticket."

"We are not expecting to add any more parking lots," said Paul Shipman, vice president for academic affairs.

According to Shipman, there is enough parking on campus, but the parking is not as close to where a student has classes.

Other campuses do not have as much parking as close as we do," Shipman said. "We always have space."

Edward Brewer, a sophomore music major, said, "They need to enlarge the parking area behind the music building." Some of the space available for student

parking is located at Fred G. Hughes stadium, and on gravel lots at other points on campus. Many students are not willing to walk the distance from the lots to their classes. The other alternative is arriving at school early enough to park in a lot where the student wants to be.

Jann Nichols, a senior, said, "I don't have a problem with parking, but I get here early."

Shipman pointed out that many campuses throughout the state charge for parking, while Southern does not.

Some 5,000 students, faculty, and staff use the parking areas daily.

"Most are good citizens," Shipman said, "but there has been a problem at times with people parking in the spaces provided for the handicapped. There are 10 wheelchair students attending Southern. Some of those 10 drive themselves to school."

"Students also park in the visitor park-

ing spaces, which makes it difficult for visitors who may not know where they need to go for what they need. Tickets are issued for parking in visitor and handicapped parking. The fine for parking in handicapped spaces is \$10.

"They ought to do more about parking regulations," Brewer said. "There is no need to have regulations if they are not going to enforce them."

A ticket for improper parking carries a fine of \$3. All fines for parking violations double if not paid within 48 hours.

"Enrollment at Southern is stable," said Shipman. "Paving and upkeep on parking lots that may not be needed is expensive. Paving a lot on an incline or hill costs approximately \$800 per car and about \$600 per car if the lot is on level ground."

Students who live on campus are provided parking areas near the dormitories in order to leave the main parking areas open to commuter students.

Loan repayments hamper students

New study reveals paybacks are affecting lifestyles of graduates

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—Large graduates are having smaller salaries and postponing major purchases such as cars and homes because they are in school with large financial aid, according to preliminary results of a new nationwide survey of aid recipients.

The findings confirm fears of many college aid experts that a continuing reliance on grants over loans for the last decade is skyrocketing tuition rates have forced students to borrow more than they can reasonably repay after graduating.

The student debt issue, moreover, promises to play an increasingly important role in how financial aid is structured, as the amount of money any one student can borrow.

We are seeing instances where graduates' lifestyles are being affected by large amounts of money they have to pay back when they graduate from college," said Dennis Martin, assistant director of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (NASFAA), which sponsored the survey of 3,000 Guaranteed Student Loan borrowers in colleges around the country.

Among other things, the students with larger debts tend to delay raising families, buying homes, and purchasing cars because they can't afford the added financial commitments, the survey shows.

The survey, which Martin calls the most extensive study of financial aid debt ever undertaken, also shows that younger, more recent graduates are having the most difficulty repaying their

loans because they had to borrow more to meet soaring tuition costs.

Single women, too, have more trouble repaying their loans because they get lower salaries—only \$17,400 a year, compared to \$23,000 for men—after graduating, the study shows.

"That's no surprise to many of us," says Arnold Mitchem, executive director of the National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations and director of Educational Opportunity Programs at Marquette University.

"I think there is growing evidence that the student debt burden is affecting the lives and consumer patterns of the borrowers," Mitchem said. "And it also appears to be affecting the number of students who don't go on to grad school because they are already so heavily in debt."

Female, minority, and low income students are hit the hardest, he says, because they typically borrow more to attend school, and earn lower salaries when they graduate.

"In fact," Mitchem points out, "it can be shown that most poor and minority students never earn their bachelor's degrees, so they are stuck with repaying aid debts for an education they never finished."

Mitchem, along with many other aid experts, blames the federal government's increased reliance on loans over grants for the problem.

In the early 1970's, nearly two-thirds of all student aid money was awarded in direct, non-repayable grants to students.

Today, nearly two-thirds of all money is loaned.

Besides increasing grant money, the government should also stop increasing loan limits, Mitchem adds, "because it would only allow more students to borrow more than they are capable of repaying."

But the American Council on Education disagrees, and recently asked the House Postsecondary Subcommittee on Education to raise Guaranteed Student Loan annual limits from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

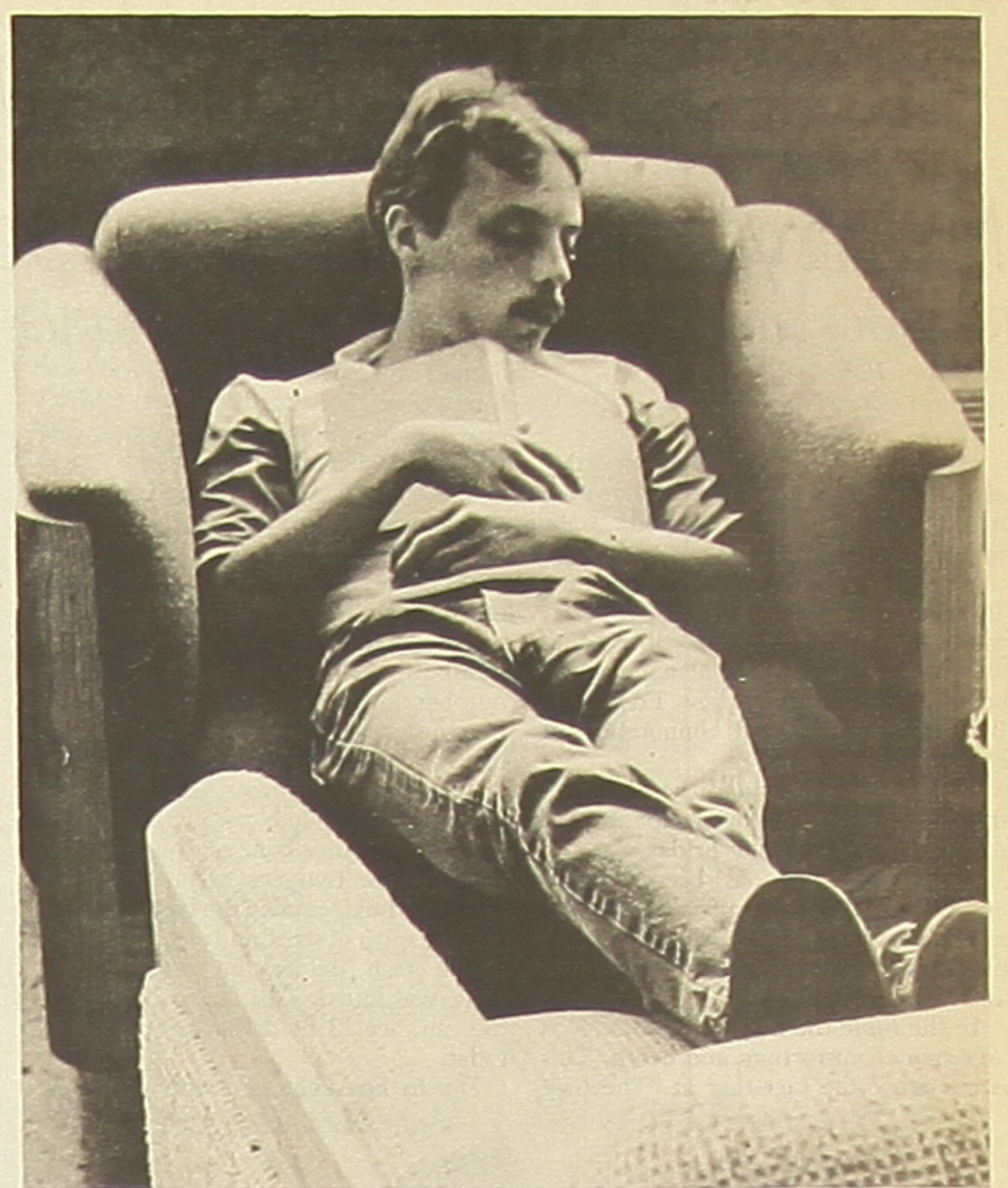
"There's a lot of concern over student debt, but there is also a lot of concern over the fact that loan limits aren't keeping pace with college costs," explains ACE policy analyst Scott Miller.

"A lot of people want the limits doubled," he says. "We're recommending what we think is a reasonable increase in limits, but not one that is big enough to add significantly to the debt burden problem."

According to Doris Hornback, an employee of Joplin's First National Bank, the percentage of Missouri Southern students who are delinquent or forfeit their GSLs is small.

"We do have some delinquent loans and some that are forfeited," she said. "But not as many as some areas. It's not a major problem."

Hornback claims that compared with the large number of loans granted to students, the number of delinquencies is "very, very small, about 1 per cent."



Free Time

A student finds time in between classes to take a short nap on a comfortable chair. As his college career progresses, such luxuries will become scarcer and scarcer. (Chart photo by Rick Evans)

Aids

Continued from page 5

spread.

When a normal virus invades a person's body, the immune system is set into motion. Invading viruses are detected by macrophage cells, which in turn alerts the guardian T cells. The T cells are activated and multiply into several kinds of T cells. Helper T cells alert B cells, which are the cells that produce antibodies to destroy the virus. AIDS, however, destroys this natural mechanism.

When the AIDS virus attacks, it infects and overwhelms the T cells. The T cells lose their ability to recognize foreign substances. They are also eventually changed into AIDS virus factories. Because T cells can no longer alert the B cells, the virus roams free, infecting more T cells and eventually destroying them. It is then only a matter of time before the victim's immunity system becomes severely depressed or entirely affected and destroyed.

Some investigators claim that additional viral infections may also play a role as accomplices and triggers, but it is not

known if they are co-agents or merely infections accompanying the virus.

A prevalence of the AIDS virus in Africa had made many researchers wonder if the virus originated there. Some experts believe the virus started in the Green Monkey, which is native to central Africa. In sampling the blood of 200 green monkeys from the region, 70 per cent were found to carry the virus similar to the AIDS virus infecting humans. Researchers are still in the dark as to how the virus comes to the U.S. and Haiti from Africa, and if it was indeed the birthplace of the virus.

Unfortunately, AIDS researchers are finding it difficult to produce a vaccine to stop the flash of its spread. The virus can mutate at an alarming rate, changing its outer coating (which is a needed ingredient to making a vaccine) 100 to 1,000 times as fast as other quick-changing viruses. As a result, researchers find it extremely difficult to create an effective vaccine to halt the replication of the deadly virus.

Survey

Continued from page 2

Christmas selling season. For the third consecutive year, job prospects are very good in all parts of the nation, with the South leading the parade, though at a slightly reduced level from last year.

The highly-publicized shortage of teachers is reflected in this quarter's survey as most areas report considerable opportunity for jobs in education. Only in the Northeast region is the sector below average. In Western states, only the wholesale/retail outlook is brighter. While the fourth quarter is a seasonally brisk period in the education field, plans for the coming three months approach the most optimistic levels of any quarter since 1977.

Opportunities for public administration employment seem to be localized with governmental units in the South and West expressing much more intention to hire new employees than those of the Northeast and Midwest. However, present plans are substantially behind those of last quarter and the comparable quarter of last year.

Manpower, Inc. conducts the Employment Outlook Survey on a quarterly basis. It is a measurement of employer intentions to increase or decrease the permanent workforce, and during its nine-year history has been a significant indicator of employment trends. The survey, conducted during the last two weeks of August, is based upon telephone interviews with over 12,000 public and private employers in 375 U.S. cities.

Collegiate crossword answers

GATE	HOP	LAME
ALIT	ABA	ITER
LATHES	TATTER	
ASTER	REEDS	
ERIC	DARN	
FAR	SOBER	DOT
AI	OAT	WE
DRY	ALTER	END
EBBS	ROLL	
AVAIL	LOOPS	
BARTER	PEOPLE	
ESNE	AGO	SEAT
LESS	GOD	EDNA

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EVERY WEEK

Superstition

Many stories, superstitions define Friday the 13th

Religious, mythological explanations provide insight to bad luck

By JoAnn Hollis
Features Editor

Many people will approach tomorrow as an ordinary Friday. Others, however, will cautiously approach it as a day to be reconciled with.

Why? It comes down to superstition. Tomorrow is Friday the 13th. It is a day which is supposed to be filled with unlucky occurrences. While many people believe this, few know how Friday the 13th acquired the bad connotations it holds today.

To begin to understand the history of this superstition, one must separate the number 13 and the day Friday.

The number 13 has been thought unlucky for thousands of years and for several reasons, which include religious history, early encounters with counting, and Norse mythology.

In the *Bible* the number 13 is seen as an omen of misfortune and death. This is related to the fact that at "The Last

Supper" there were 12 Apostles and Jesus himself, a total of 13. Since Christ's crucifixion followed this supper, the number is perceived as a bad omen. While this dates back thousands of years, the unlucky number can also be traced to pre-Christian days.

When man first learned to count he counted his 10 fingers and two feet, bringing him to the number 12. Beyond the number 12 was the unknown—the number 13. Because early man did not like the unknown, he therefore did not like the number 13.

The unlucky number also has a pre-Christian history in Norse mythology. According to myth, a banquet was once held for the gods. Twelve were invited, but a 13th god, Loki, crashed the banquet. Loki was the spirit of strife and evil. As a result of the crash, Balder, the favorite of the gods, was killed. This is another reason the number 13 holds bad connotations today.

Due to these unlucky occurrences, some

people today suffer from triskaidekaphobia, which simply means fear of the number 13. For instance, the number 13 is not used in Italian lotteries. American skyscrapers often "skip" the 13th floor, and some airlines omit the 13th row of seats on their planes.

"We don't have a 13th row," said a TWA reservation and sales agent. While this is an example of one business which follows the superstition, others do not.

"We have a 13th floor," said a receptionist for Messenger Towers, a 14-story apartment building located in Joplin.

Having briefly looked at the history behind the superstition of the number 13, it is now possible to do the same for the day Friday. The superstition of this day has roots in both religion and mythology.

The superstition of the day Friday has a strong background in religion. Various groups, such as the Jews, the Mohammedans, and some pagan religions, have at one time or another set Friday aside as a day for intense worship. It was believed

to be bad for a person to do otherwise on this day.

Also in the religious background of this superstition is the fact that Eve tempted Adam with the apple and Jesus died on a Friday.

However, even before the *Bible* was written, primitive people had set Friday aside as special. They felt it was a day to worship the gods and ask for good fortune. Those who did ordinary work on this day were told not to expect any good luck from the gods. Even today there are people who will not start trips, make a change of address, or start any important work on Friday because of this fear and its religious history.

Aside from religion, Norse mythology also plays a role in the evilness of the day. Friday was named after the Norse goddess of marriage, Frigg. Later, the goddess of love, Freya, became confused with Frigg, and consequently the day Friday because of the similarities of the two names.

Through a course of events, Freya was banished as a witch and Friday became known as the witches' Sabbath. This gave

Friday an evil connotation.

Mythology says that on the Friday of each week 12 witches and the devil met, thus helping to tie together the number 13 with the unlucky Friday to spell trouble.

So, Friday the 13th received its reputation primarily through separate histories of religion and mythology, which have been passed on from generation to generation for thousands of years.

Each time Friday the 13th rolls around, it seems there are special events. These events are reminders to be on the lookout for anything bad or unusual. The 13th is no exception. Eastgate is showing a movie called *Fright Night* on the special occasion.

And not to be left out, Southern's snack bar is offering Charms special tomorrow. It is wise to take advantage of this because no one ever knows what will happen.

Students express views

By Kevin Doss
Staff Writer

Campus opinion about Friday the 13th varies in several ways.

When some people think about this "holiday," the motion picture *Friday the 13th* and its sequels seem to register in their minds.

David Reiman, reference librarian, said, "When I think of the 13th I remember all the newspaper ads for the movie."

The name "Jason" will probably be associated with this superstitious day forever. Some people believe in superstitions and then there are those who do not.

"I have never been superstitious except once," said Richard Finton, assistant professor of communications. "During my days in high school track, I would always put my track shoes on the same way in hopes of doing good in the next race."

Unpleasant incidents like people tripping over their shoelaces, getting showered by the water fountain, or falling down stairs have occurred on this day in the past. Some people even have their own philosophy about the 13th.

Teresa Merrill, freshman, said, "I think the 13th is a lot of fun but I feel its all coincidental if something unfortunate happens."

Paranoia can also play a role in this mysterious day. Some people can be brave about the whole ordeal but scared silly inside themselves.

"I'm not superstitious," Regina Williams, sophomore, said, "so I try not to worry about what might happen and enjoy the day."

It is true there are many people who do not believe in Friday the 13th, but there are an elite few who feel it is a great day. These people seem to look on the brighter side of the day.

Jim Whitney, junior, said, "I think Friday the 13th is the best weekday because

it is closer to Saturday."

Despite the bad incidents of the 13th, good events can happen. Cupid, bundle of arrows, could strike someone any time.

"I think Friday the 13th is worse than the 14th," Janet Whatley, freshman, said, "because it is when I first met my boyfriend."

Once Cupid's arrow has hit his target, then the decision on a wedding is made. What day would be more auspicious for tying the knot than Friday the 13th?

Darla Little, post graduate, said, "My aunt and uncle were married on Friday the 13th and they are still together today. I think it is like any other day. I wouldn't it be great if witches, or Sister Cindy came on campus on Friday the 13th?"

Incidentally, some individuals are saddled with this date their entire lives.

"I love Friday the 13th," Tracy, freshman, said, "because I was born on that day."

When some people think about the 13th, they remember competing in a contest on that day.

Jeania Young, sophomore, said, "The 13th is special to me because when I first won a speech and trophy."

Sometimes it can be bad luck. An event on a superstitious day could turn to rain or an unexpected could show up at a picnic. The library staff picnic is scheduled for tomorrow. Could something bad happen at the picnic?

Cassandra Kohler, sophomore, said, "I'm really looking forward to the library's picnic because I hear there is going to make his guest appearance. Oh, yes—everybody bring their hockey equipment and join in on the fun. There is also a rumor that the picnic will be held in the gymnasium."

There is definitely a negative side to this peculiar day, but neither seems to be more dominant.



Accidental conditioning:

Junkins says superstition is 'a learned behavior'

By JoAnn Hollis
Features Editor

Dr. Merrell Junkins, professor of psychology at Missouri Southern, views superstition in a different perspective than the average person.

While the average person may see superstition as a fact of life, Junkins feels that superstitious behavior develops due to accidental conditioning. He feels it is a learned behavior.

Superstitious behaviors may range from having a favorite seat in a classroom to wearing a favorite blouse during exams, avoiding black cats, or following a specific ritual prior to hitting a baseball or shooting a free throw.

"To me the interesting part to superstition is that it becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy," said Junkins.

People predict that bad things are going to happen, so they take action to prevent the bad occurrences. When nothing bad happens their behavior is reinforced, they feel that their preventive actions saved them from a potential disaster.

Junkins, who has had experience with clinical situations in the past, has never had to deal with an extremely superstitious person. According to him, the only time that a superstitious person would need help in dealing with his problem is if it interfered with his lifestyle.

Junkins feels that some kind of superstitious behavior can happen to anybody. People may develop a peculiar behavior, not have any idea where it came from, but know that it exists. For instance tennis professional Ivan Lendl always

bounces the ball four times before he serves. When he was learning to play he may have bounced the ball four times and hit an ace. It is difficult to pinpoint the beginnings of such superstitions.

"I don't have hard data to prove it, but my hunch is that the majority of people have minor types of superstitions," Junkins said.

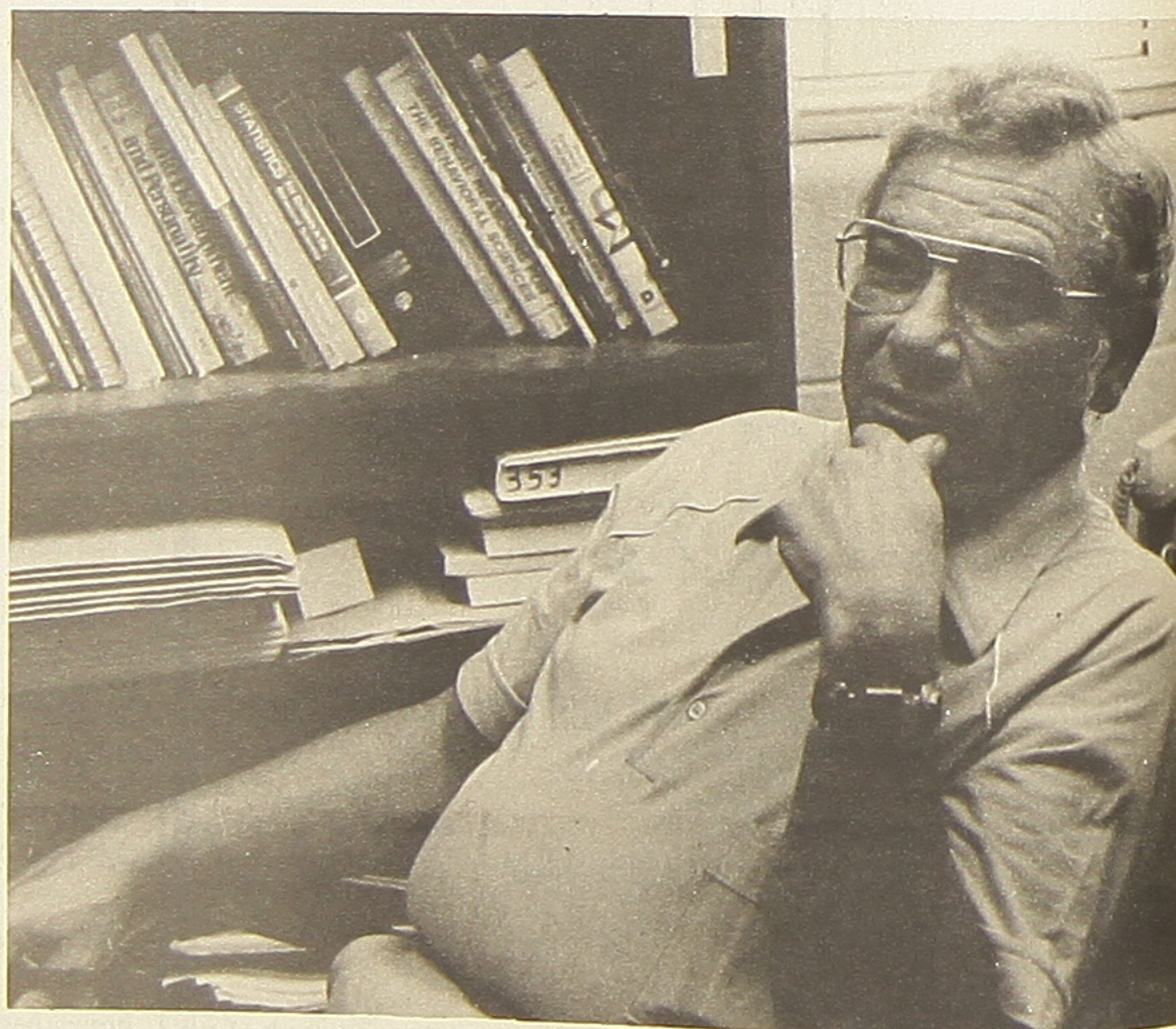
He pointed out that while a person may not be fearful of the consequences of walking under a ladder, he will avoid it anyway because he does not want to take the chance. Many people verbalize that they are not superstitious, but behave as if they are.

Many minor superstitions are started by accidental occurrences. Pleasant things happen, they happen by chance, but they do happen. People then interpret this as a good sign and repeat the events which led up to the pleasant occurrence. A good example of this is the ball player who goes through a ritual before batting.

"When I was playing ball there were so many of those types of things," said Junkins. "They felt that crossed bats were a bad omen, and they never let the bat boy bag the bats before the game was over because it was bad luck."

According to Junkins, the majority of superstitions are of a mild nature, such as repeating the phrase "knock on wood" and following specific rituals.

"I really don't run into any people who are driven by Friday the 13th and black cats and that kind of stuff," he said. "We all have superstitious behaviors the way I define them."



Learned behaviors

Dr. Merrell Junkins, professor of psychology, feels superstitious behavior develops due to accidental conditioning and that it is a learned behavior. He says people predict bad things are going to happen and they prepare for them. When nothing happens, they feel their preventive actions saved them from disaster. (Chart photo by JoAnn Hollis)



Mo. Southern

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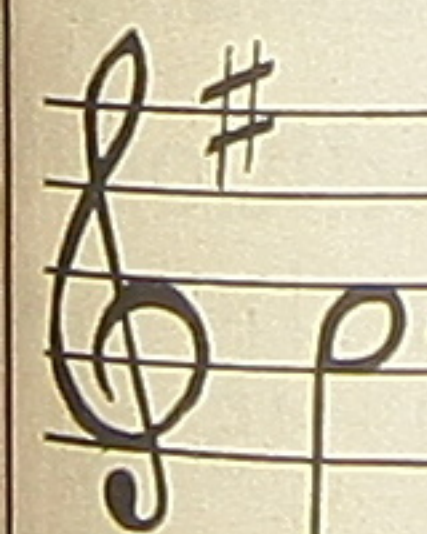
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Arts tempo

Chorale Society preparing for 4th of July

Organization considering name change, Carnine feels current title is 'too formal'

By Teresa Merrill
Staff Writer

Performing at the annual KSNF-TV Fourth of July show and a Christmas concert are a few of the events scheduled for Missouri Southern's Chorale Society this season.

Chorale Society is a community choir started in the spring of 1980. "There had always been a choir but there was none at the time," said Dr. Al Carnine, assistant professor of music. "So with the help of Dr. (David) Bingman, we started this strictly through continuing education. We advertised with stories through the media and by word-of-mouth. We had people in-

terested from three different states."

The choir consists of an average of 50 members, "ranging from college-age students to adults of all ages," said Carnine. "And members are not required to audition to be able to join the choir."

"We plan to change the name of the Chorale Society, because it sounds too formal, but we don't know what to," added Carnine. "We perform for many different groups and we would hate to sound snobbish."

Coming up on Dec. 12 and 15, the Chorale Society will be presenting a Christmas concert. On Dec. 12, the concert will be held at 8 p.m. in Phinney Recital Hall. The

Dec. 15 concert is scheduled for the First Community Church in Joplin.

"We will have 16 rehearsals to prepare for the concert," said Carnine. "The music will be sacred and secular...ranging from a renaissance piece 'O Magnum Mysterium' (Old Great Mystery) by Victoria, to 'A Jingle-Bell Travelogue' by Gearhart; this is a very humorous piece of music. The Christmas concert will also have special carol arrangements, along with a piece by C.F. Handel and a piece by J.S. Bach in honor of their 300th anniversary of their birth in 1685."

"We have also been asked to sing for the big KSN Fourth of July event in 1986 at Missouri Southern,"

said Carnine.

"We plan to include a few sing-a-longs, Broadway musicals, and some patriotic pieces," said Carnine.

"We started the Chorale Society for this season on Aug. 19. But Monday, Sept. 18, is the last day that anyone interested can come and see the group and to take part if they would like without having to pay the fee to join the choir," said Carnine.

"I brought the fee down to \$20 this season because I thought it was just too much last year at \$25. The fee helps the choir pay for supplies, such as pencils, zipper pockets, and folders."

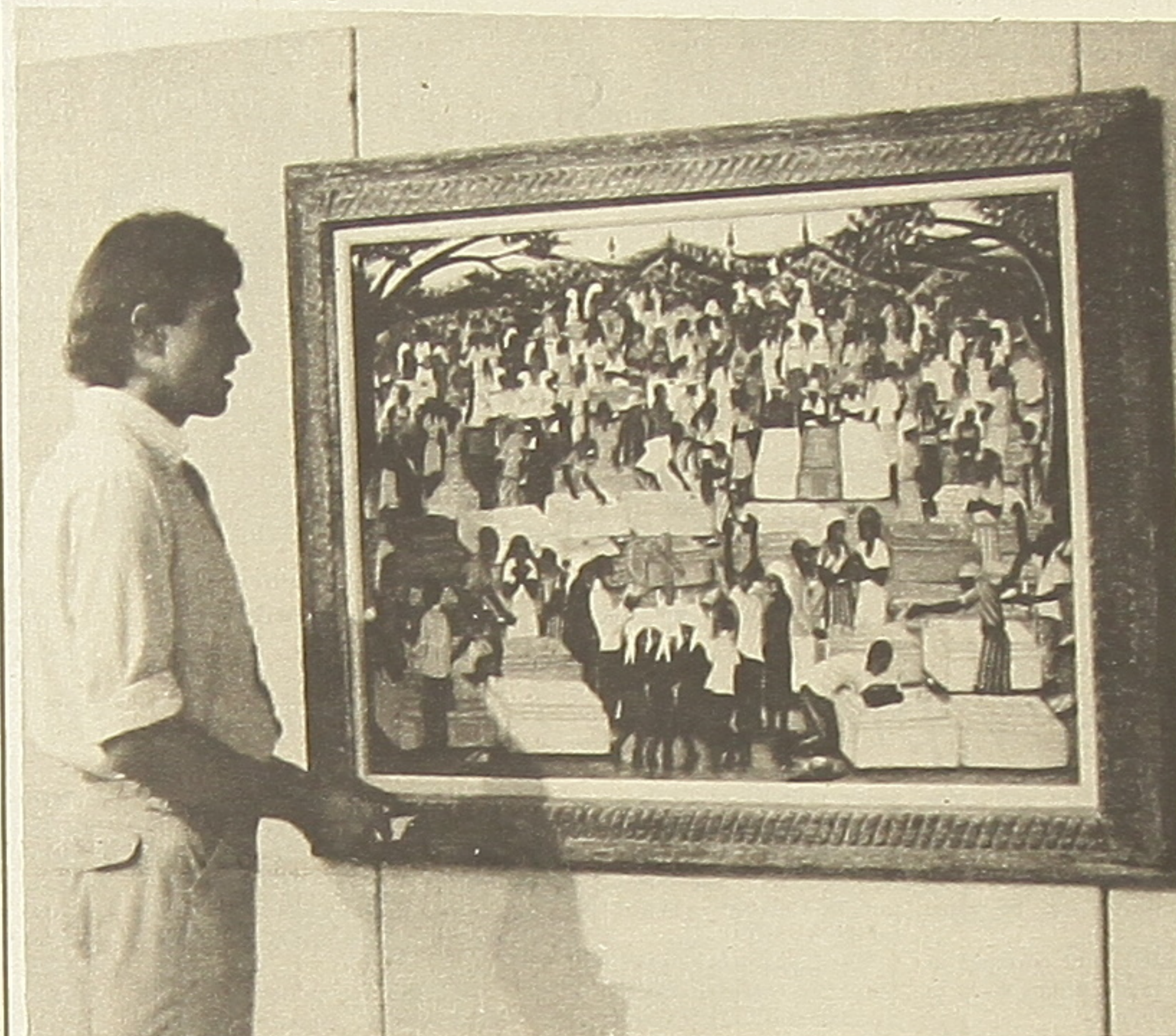
The choir meets every Monday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., giving it only 32 hours to prepare for its performances."

Accompanist for the Chorale Society for the past four years is Sherrie Stinnett.

"Occasionally we will have other instruments which are played by the members of the choir," said Carnine.

At the end of January, Chorale Society will begin working on its spring concert.

"The music will range from sacred to Broadway musicals," said Carnine. The performances will be at the same places.



Art exhibit

A student observes one of several Haitian works of art now on exhibit at Spiva Art Center. "Masters Painters of Haiti", which includes works by Philone and Antoine Obin, will be on exhibit through September 29. Spiva Art Center is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturdays, and from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission is free. (Chart photo by Laura Cates)

Works of Haitian artists on exhibit in Spiva

Spiva Art Center's current art exhibit of Haitian paintings offers an insight to a culture that is unknown to many people.

The "Masters Painters of Haiti," which will run until Sept. 29, features 48 paintings representing 25 different artists. In brilliant colors, the artworks concerns themselves with the history, religion, voodoo, and everyday life of Haitians.

According to Val Christensen, director of Spiva Art Center, much of the Haitian lifestyle can be learned from the exhibit.

"This type of exhibit is important to the college community because it exposes members of the community to a culture that we normally don't focus in on in the classroom," said Christensen.

The paintings in the exhibit are assembled from the collection of Sirl von Reis by the Meadow Brook Art Gallery of Oakland University in Rochester, Mich., and the showing is supported by the Missouri Arts Council.

Haitian painting has a fairly brief history, said Christensen.

It was first recognized in 1944 by DeWitt Peters, an American who established LeCentre d'Art in Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capitol. It was by his encouragement that many talented artists surfaced and became recognized.

The Haitian artistic movement was further promoted and sup-

ported by French artists, most notably Andre Breton, and as a result Haitian paintings were exhibited abroad with great success.

The exhibit gives an insight to not only the Haitian life, but to the whole Caribbean area, which has a unique cultural history, said Christensen.

The art shows evidence of a mixture of Roman Catholicism and African voodoo heritage. The strong influence religion has on their life is apparent in many of the paintings.

Haitian artists drew their inspiration from the reproduction of religious paintings of Renaissance masters, European and American folk art, the paintings of Rousseau, and even popular books, magazines, and postcards.

Although the artists in the exhibit are self-taught and their works reflects their working class and peasant backgrounds, they are not considered "primitive" painters as the term usually applies.

Many of the artists represented in the exhibit are well recognized, said Christensen.

Among some of the artists represented in the exhibit are Philone and Antoine Obin, Rigaud Benoit, and Gerard Valcin.

The Spiva Art Gallery is open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday.

In Review

Goldman's 'Heat' describing life in Las Vegas



By Simon P. McCaffery

Heat, by William Goldman
Warner Books, 1985

"This is the story about a man and his city..." begins the synopsis on the jacket of William Goldman's latest novel, *Heat*. I don't know if I think too much of the line, but it does describe Goldman's psychological thriller.

Nick Escalante is the man. Some of his friends (and a few of his enemies) call him The Mex. The city is Las Vegas. Nick works there—

in fact, he is introduced in the novel as he prepares to wake for the 5,000th time. That's a long time in a city like Las Vegas, and Nick wants out. The novel, which spans a few days in Nick Escalante's life, will determine whether he ever gets his chance to leave it, or for that matter, wake up a 5,004th time.

Escalante bears some resemblance to Scylla, a government agent in Goldman's 1974 novel *Marathon Man*. But where Scylla was a master of killing with

his hands, The Mex is a master of edged weapons. Not just knives and assorted blades, mind you, but anything with a potentially sharp edge. If threatening someone with their life while you're thumbing the edge of the metal lid to a salt shaker sounds a bit far-fetched, then keep reading. Goldman may surprise you.

If I told you everything about Escalante, who makes a living as a hired bodyguard, investigator, avenger, etc., then I would spoil the

fun of unraveling Goldman's fine little novel. *Heat* is perhaps not as finely constructed and paced as *Marathon Man* or *Magic*, but Goldman has certainly not lost his touch as a writer. As is with all of his best work, Goldman fleshes out his tale by getting inside the character's mind, and consequently dragging the reader with him.

Heat is a fast-moving tale of life in a city like Vegas and some of the people that try to stay alive there.

Fall production tryouts draw large crowds

Lyndall Burrow, Gerrie-Ellen Johnston land lead roles in 'Imaginary Invalid'

Tryouts for Missouri Southern's theatre department's first two fall productions resulted in a large turnout, according to Milton Brietzke, director of theatre.

Brietzke said 45 people tried out for the 18 available parts. The large turnout was a result of several factors.

"There are more persons interested in participating that don't have a workload," said Brietzke.

Other reasons for the large number of students trying out were

because there are theatre minors available for parts and the tryouts were scheduled a week ahead of time.

"Also, our publicity was more effective than it has been in previous years," said Brietzke. "People did see and hear about it ahead of time."

The cast for *The Imaginary Invalid*, a French classical comedy by Moliere, was announced Friday.

Lyndall Burrow will play Monsieur Ardin, the invalid. Gerrie-Ellen

Johnston will play Ardin's maid; Karen Hill, his eldest daughter; and Judy Sires, his wife.

Other cast members include David Kirksey, James Black, Fred Rossel, Gina Robbins, Richard Wood, Ken Ward, and Brad Ellefson.

The cast for *Crimes of the Heart*, the theatre's second production, will be announced at a later date.

"Out of the 18 people chosen, 50 per cent of these are non-majors," said Brietzke. "This is exemplary of

our policy of using non-majors as well as theatre majors."

The cast for *The Imaginary Invalid* had its first rehearsal Sunday night. Students spent the first meeting getting better acquainted with the play, the playwright, and each other, said Brietzke, who will be directing the play.

The Imaginary Invalid is scheduled to open Oct. 16 and run through Oct. 19.

Orchestra preparing for upcoming season

Elliott says group has plenty of room for expansion, anyone interested may join

Rehearsals for this year's orchestra began Monday night and preparations are now being made for its first two scheduled performances.

Missouri Southern's orchestra is growing steadily, if not rapidly, said William Elliott, associate professor of music.

This year's orchestra has about 25 string players, and according to

Elliott, there is room for expansion for anyone interested in playing.

The ensemble is comprised of college students, faculty, area public music teachers, and a few area musicians. Seven or eight new members, ranging in age from 17 to 35, have already been added this year.

"We have a group of mature players," said Elliott. "Before the

year is out we will have some very sensitive chamber players."

The ensemble will be augmented with some woodwind players and a few brass players as they have a need for them, said Elliott.

"The fun of playing in an ensemble this size is that it isn't so small that mistakes are magnified, but it isn't so big that you get lost in the ensemble," said Elliott. "You will be

heard."

The orchestra will hold a concert in the Chamber Concert Hall on Nov. 19, and will perform later in the departmental Christmas concert.

Persons interested in joining the ensemble should contact Elliott in Room 134 in the music building.

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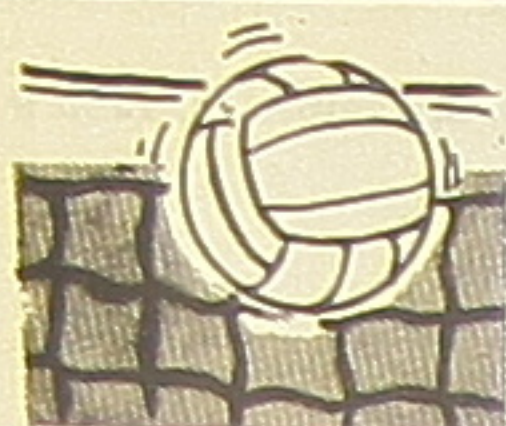
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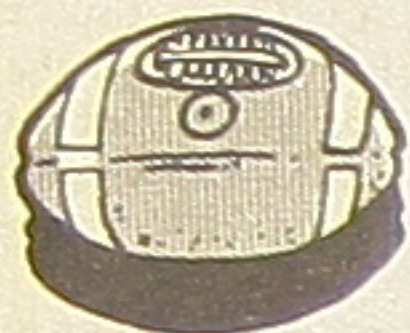


Volleyball

1985 Schedule

(Home games in all caps)

9/13	MSSC INVIT.	3:00
9/14	MSSC INVIT.	3:00
9/16	PARK COL.	6:00
9/17	Ark. Tech.	5:00
9/17	John Brown	6:00
9/20	Avila Invit.	TBA
9/21	Avila Invit.	TBA
9/24	Avila Col.	TBA
9/24	SW Baptist	TBA
9/25	S. of OZARKS	7:00
10/1	J. BROWN	8:00
10/1	SW BAPTIST	8:00
10/4	CSIC R.ROBIN	TBA
10/5	CSIC R.ROBIN	TBA
10/8	Evangel Col.	8:00
10/8	Will. Woods	8:00
10/10	Rockhurst	TBA
10/11	MW Invit.	TBA
10/12	MW Invit.	TBA
10/15	Drury Coll.	7:00
10/15	Pittsburg St.	7:00
10/18	H-STOWE	7:30
10/19	Drury Col.	2:00
10/19	Mo-Kan. City	4:00
10/22	Cent. Meth.	TBA
10/22	Will. Woods	TBA
10/25	CSIC R.ROBIN	TBA
10/26	CSIC R.ROBIN	TBA
10/29	DRURY COL.	8:00
10/29	TULSA UNIV.	8:00



Football

1985 Schedule

(Home games in all caps)

9/14	NW OKLA.	7:30
9/21	SW Oklahoma	7:30
9/28	Washburn	1:30
10/5	Pittsburg St.	7:30
10/12	EMPORIA ST.	1:30
10/19	Kearney St.	1:30
10/26	MO. WESTERN	1:30
11/2	FT. HAYS ST.	1:30
11/9	Wayne St.	1:30



Soccer

1985 Schedule

(Home games in all caps)

9/13	Rockhurst	3:30
9/17	BARTLESVILLE	7:30
9/19	NEASTERN	7:30
9/21	MO. BAPTIST	1:30
9/25	AVILA	3:30
9/27	MSSC CLASSIC	TBA
9/28	MSSC CLASSIC	TBA
10/2	MO-ROLLA	3:30
10/5	BETH. NAZ.	1:30
10/9	Park	3:00
10/11	William Jewell	3:00
10/15	TULSA	7:30
10/19	HARRIS-STOWE	1:30
10/23	John Brown	3:00
10/26	Tarkio	1:30
10/30	Ottawa	3:00
11/2	Benedictine	2:30



Intramurals

Fall Itinerary: Flag Football

Sign-up deadline is Sept. 13. Rules meeting is Sept. 16. Season begins Sept. 17. Season ends Oct. 24.

Tennis

Sign-up deadline is Sept. 12. Season begins Sept. 16. Season ends Oct. 3.

Racquetball

Sign-up begins Oct. 7. Sign-up deadline is Oct. 23. Season begins Oct. 28. Season ends Dec. 6.

Volleyball

Sign-up begins Oct. 14. Sign-up deadline is Oct. 30. Rules meeting is Nov. 4. Season begins Nov. 5. Season ends Dec. 2.

The sports scene

Lions battle to tie

Southern faces Hawks tomorrow

With the odds stacked against them, the Missouri Southern soccer Lions held Southwest Missouri State University to a 1-1 tie Tuesday.

Southern played with only nine players late in the second half, and through an overtime after two of the original 11 were ejected for "unsportsmanlike" conduct.

"The referee told me before the game I'm watching your guys," said Southern Head Coach Hal Bodon. "I told them to be careful." Late in the first half, junior Steve Triplett was given a red card, which meant that he was ejected from the game. When a player is ejected from a soccer match, no one may be substituted in place of that player.

At halftime, the Lions were down by a single goal, and had to start the second half with just 10 players.

The Lions scored in the second half and held on for the tie after junior Mike Stiltner was given his second yellow card, ejecting him from the game also. A yellow card is the equivalent of a warning in soccer.

"I felt that the calls were very mediocre," said Bodon. "Steve Triplett never even got a warning."

Other Southern players receiving yellow cards in Tuesday's game were juniors Eddie Horn, Ed Miller, and Doug Mitchell.

Despite the unusual circumstances, Bodon was "extremely pleased" with the final outcome. "I was elated," he said. "I couldn't believe it."

"That was the gutsiest play I've seen since we shut out Rockhurst four years ago," he said. "Only then, we had 11 guys."

Sophomore Jeff Tow scored the Lions' single goal in the second half off an assist from freshman Richard Fritz.

Goalie Duane McCormick turned in an outstanding performance with 16 saves.

"Duane played an exceptional game," said Bodon. "The average saves for a goalie in one game is six or seven."

"Mitchell, Horn, Grote (senior Ron), and Poertner (senior Scott) played excellent, I thought," he said.

"Also, Fritz and Boruki (freshman Keith) ran very well, and played tough."

Tomorrow, the Lions will take on NAIA District 16 rival Rockhurst. The match is set to begin at 3:30 p.m. in Kansas City.

The Lions will be playing without Triplett, because when a player receives a red card, that player must sit out the next game, as well.

Southern is also without the services of Andy and Mark Christensen, and Tom Davidson, who were dismissed from the team for disciplinary reasons this summer when the Lions traveled to Europe. Davidson, last year as a sophomore, was Southern's second leading scorer with 10 goals and eight assists.

Rockhurst has dominated the series between the two schools, winning 13 times. The best the Lions have been able to manage against the Hawks was a tie.

But, they'll get another chance this Friday to change that record. "They're always tough," said Bodon. "But, we can be pretty tough, too."



The Lions' Jamie Braden maneuvers the ball in a 0-0 tie with Northwest Missouri. (Chart photo by Mike Hines)

Southern thumps Gussies

Last week, Head Coach Lipira of the Missouri Southern volleyball Lady Lions said her squad really needed a win.

After a week of time has passed, Lipira has been pleased with progress her team has made.

"I've just kept saying that as I keep seeing improvement day," she said, "we're going real well."

Last night, behind the serving of setter Sandy Grethe, the Lady Lions thumped the Gussies of Pittsburg State University in three straight games at the Young Gymnasium.

The Lady Lions quickly took control of the first game, downing the Gussies 15-3. Gussies were never really in the match after that as they lost the next two games 15-1 and 15-0.

Grefsrud, a freshman from Waynesville, Mo., served a perfect 22 in leading the Lady Lions to their second win in matches.

Sophomore Shelly Hodge served seven digs, freshman Kyla Perkins turned in a powerful performance with 11 kill spikes, and junior Dena Cox had nine spikes and six blocks.

Cox was also a perfect 11 on serve receptions, while senior Rule had 22 assists.

This weekend, the Lady Lions will host their own round robin tournament. Play starts at 7 p.m. tomorrow when the Lady Lions meet Avila College on court.

The tournament will continue through tomorrow night.

Attitude, intensity provide 21-0 victory in opener

Missouri Southern's football Lions, needless to say, probably could not have picked a better way to start their season.

Before an estimated crowd of 4,500, Southern trounced Arkansas Tech 21-0 in Fred G. Hughes Stadium Saturday night.

"We were pleased with the attitude and intensity of our ball team," said Southern Head Coach Jim Frazier. "That was the difference in the ballgame."

The final outcome was a very welcome, but surprising one for the Lions.

"We anticipated a two-point ballgame," said Frazier.

Behind the efforts of junior tackle Troy Ketchum, senior defen-

sive end Kevin Ziegler, and senior linebacker Steve Forbis, Southern's defense held Arkansas Tech to just 160 yards of total offense, including 94 yards rushing and 66 yards passing.

Frazier cited punt coverage as one of the many bright spots in Saturday's contest.

"Our punt coverage was excellent," said Frazier. "It allowed our defense to cover the field."

Offensively, the Lions sputtered in the first half, as both teams remained scoreless until late in the second quarter.

With just under four minutes left before intermission, the Lions climaxed a 10-play, 59-yard drive with a 12-yard touchdown run by

senior tailback Mark Perry.

Southern quarterback Ray Hamilton played the entire game for the Lions. The 6-foot-2-inch junior connected on 14 of 26 passes for 137 yards.

The Lions struck again early in the third quarter as Hamilton handed the ball to sophomore tailback Raymond Hicks, who put on a show.

The 6-1, 195-pounder broke to the left side, then turned back to the middle, and went 55 yards with 9:25 remaining in the third period for the Lions' second touchdown of the evening.

Senior cornerback Linn Hibbs set up the Lions for their third touchdown with a pass interception

and a 39-yard return to the Arkansas Tech 41 yard line.

Senior Keith Chambers then took a pass from Hamilton and scored the touchdown with just over six minutes to play in the third quarter.

With the Wonder Boys (who, one fan simply put, "weren't so wonderful") behind them, the Lions face Northwestern Oklahoma State University Saturday.

Kick-off is set for 7:30 p.m. in Hughes Stadium.

Frazier felt that key areas of emphasis for the Lions during this week's preparation for the visiting Rangers were overall offense, punt return, and continued emphasis on the kicking game.

"We've got to make some adjustments offensively," said Frazier. "We're at a second level, and we need to make some improvement."

"Also, we've got to work on punt returns," he said. "You've got to catch the ball. One time (against Arkansas Tech) it rolled 20 yards."

"Our kicking game was superb and it has got to be," he said.

Frazier speaks with the utmost respect for Northwestern Oklahoma.

"Last year," said Frazier, "we beat us by a point. Two years ago we beat them with just 16 seconds to go."

"We're anticipating a real battle."

The way I see it

The 'assassination' game



By Shaun LePage
Sports Editor

Sources have asked not to be revealed, so the stories that are about to be told are true, but the names have been omitted to protect the innocent.

One night, a dormitory student was studying for an early semester exam, when there was a knock at his door.

A bit upset that he was being interrupted, he loudly asked the person behind the door who was there. There was no answer.

Again, he called out for the person to identify himself. Still, no one answered.

He angrily got up and opened the door. A figure stood in the darkened hallway, holding a pistol in his hand. No one claims to have heard the shot.

Another source tells of an incident in the Missouri Southern cafeteria.

Very few students were still in the cafeteria that day, so there were no witnesses.

An athlete was sitting alone, when an "assassin" carrying a concealed weapon approached him. The athlete was just finishing a bowl of chili when the "assassin" stuck a small pistol in his side and pulled the trigger.

Students were crowding through the business administration building one day, and nothing seemed unusual about that. But, somewhere in the crowd an "assassin" waited for his victim.

When his victim was only a few feet away, the "assassin" took aim and fired.

Although there were several witnesses, no one would get involved. They had seen this kind of thing before.

The victims survived. The assassins were not actual murderers. Water pistols cause very little damage, and dart guns do not draw blood.

The assassins have also been known to use "disc-pistols," which actually hurl small discs at their victims.

It is only "a game" to the assassins. If you play the game, you are never safe.

The game has been played on many college campuses across the United States, and thousands of students have played, and lost.

Perhaps you have witnessed an "assassination." Perhaps you have even been "assassinated."

For those of you who have played the game and have failed, better luck next time.

For those of you who are still "alive," good luck. When you least expect it, expect it.

Intramural Referees Wanted

Must be available from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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Contact Mark Gandara (Ext. 390)

or Carl Cromer (Ext. 233)

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Individual student photographs will be taken Oct. 14-18